From Library of Harvard College 2

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

VOL. II. No. 6. CAMBRIDGE, DECEMBER, 1880. PRICE 25 CENTS.

HENRY H. TUTTLE & CO.

THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST-STOCKED SHOE-STORE IN AMERICA.

BY MOSES KING.

AMERICANS are so accustomed to hear of the fine qualities of French and English boots and shoes, that they are wont to think that there must be some grand boot and shoe establishments in France and England. However this may be, it is a matter of fact, conceded by all travellers, that in no country in the world are there larger, handsomer, and better-stocked boot and shoe establishments than in the United States. Moreover, just as Boston has for many years been the boot and shoe manufacturing centre, so has she also furnished the model stores for this trade.

It was a bold strike, therefore, when three years ago Henry H. Tuttle and Benjamin F. Redfern, who ever since 1861 have been associated together under the firm name of Henry H. Tuttle & Co., determined to furnish and equip a boot and shoe establishment that would rank second to none in this or any other country. Both partners were Boston men, by birth and education. They had earned their means by a life-time devotion to that branch of trade in which they were about to compete for the supremacy. In their old place, Nos. 427 and 429 Washington Street, where for many years they occupied the whole building, they had gathered a long line of customers. The new venture was therefore not so much a hazardous experiment, as the legitimate ambition of men who had become thoroughly competent by long experience. Accordingly they made arrangements with the owner of the substantial granite building on the north-west corner of Washington and Winter Streets, to wholly remodel the lower floors, in order to enable them to carry out the plans they had in view. Three entrances, consisting chiefly of plate-glass doors, were made, one on Washington Street, and two on Winter Street; and on the fronts on both streets several large plate-glass windows were put in, in order to secure an abundance of light and cheerfulness, and a good opportunity for the display of goods. To keep up the bright appearance, the fixtures were made of ash, after approved patterns designed expressly for this firm. So well was every thing done, that it is generally conceded that Tuttle & Co.'s shoe-store is one of the most conveniently situated and most neatly fitted-up places of business in the metropolis of New England, and one of the largest and handsomest boot and shoe establishments in the world.

HENRY H. TUTTLE & CO.'S "FAMILY SHOE STORE," BOSTON.

The firm occupy the first floor and basement, the former as the salesroom, and the latter as a wareroom. The first floor is L-shaped, forming two departments, one of which is for ladies, misses, and small children, and the other for men and boys.

The stock is more remarkable than the store itself. For it is impossible to find anywhere a larger, choicer, or more varied retail assortment of goods in this line, comprising, as it does, boots and shoes from the leading American and European makers. It includes every thing, from the very best imported French calf boot to the commonest domestic overshoe; from the heaviest cavalry boot to the tiniest satin ball-room slipper; with prices ranging from the highest paid by the nobility, to those ordinarily paid by the multitude. It may be well here to state that passers-by who admire the displays in the show-cases and windows assume, quite erroneously, that such a famous establishment must necessarily sell only fine goods, and at high prices. But the goods kept are of all grades, and the prices are as low as they can be made for the respective classes of work. Bostonians distinctly remember that for many years this establishment was advertised as the "Family Shoe Store." This title is well maintained to-day; for it is not an infrequent thing to see a whole family — parents and children — present themselves in a body for a complete outfit in boots, shoes, slippers, overshoes, etc. There are also families in which the members have bought of this firm all the boots and shoes that they have worn for a score of successive years.

No one can realize the present perfection in make, shape, and finish of articles worn on the feet, until he has visited an establishment like Tuttle & Co.'s, where the varieties in boots, shoes, and slippers are numbered by the hundreds, and the finish varies from the plainest leather to the most exquisite embroidery. The chief foreign goods come from the leading makers of London and Paris, especially from Waulkenphast & Co., Haymarket, London, and Henry Herth, 3 Rue Halévy, Paris; the shoes of both firms being known the world over as the finest goods, made from the best materials, of all widths and sizes, and affording the greatest possible satisfaction. Tuttle & Co. are by far the largest importers of these goods, and are also the sole agents of William Hickson & Son's celebrated lawn-tennis and boating shoes.

But the success of this firm is due, not only to their variety and quality of American and foreign goods and to their reasonable prices, but also to their uniformly satisfactory treatment of customers. Every article sold is guaranteed, and every buyer must go away with thoroughly made and perfectly fitting boots or shoes. Every order is promptly and satisfactorily filled. The introduction of newer styles and better makes is their constant aim. Eminent surgeons are accustomed to send to them their patients who are in need of shoes that will afford the greatest ease. The employees, too, show the utmost politeness to every one who enters the store for any purpose whatever; and the proprietors personally are men of that extreme cordiality not too often met with in business life.

It is not strange, therefore, after the experience of a successful lifetime, with a laudable ambition to lead in their line of trade, with inviolable principles of treating patrons as they would wish to be treated themselves, that Henry H. Tuttle & Co., of Boston, are the possessors of their unsurpassed store, their unequalled stock, and their extensive patronage.

Franklin Press: Rand, Avery, & Co., Boston.

THE BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO.

ITS ABSOLUTELY FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS.

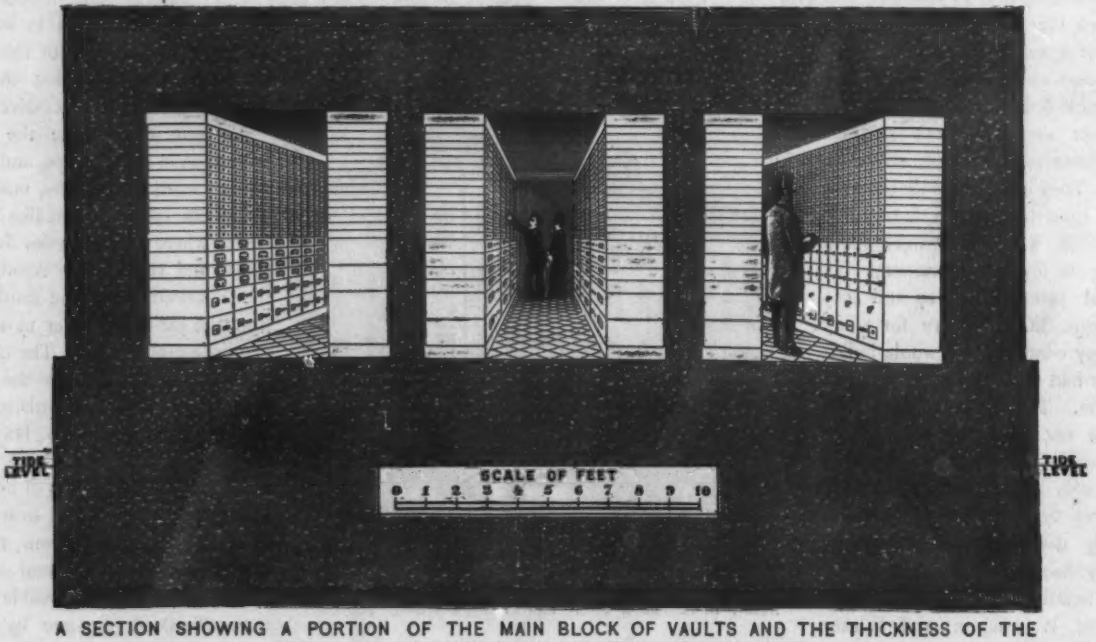
This Company has just issued, for free distribution, a small pamphlet containing a list of all state, municipal, and corporation bonds, the interest on which is payable in Boston, and of the places of payment. Any one wishing a copy of this list can obtain it at the Company's office, No. 87 Milk Street, Post Office Square.

The Company has also just sent out a circular which is very interesting as showing the wonderful massiveness and extent of its vaults, which are unequalled in these respects in the United States. It contains perspective views of the interior of the vaults, and also of a section of the main block of vaults, which can be likened to nothing but the casemates of a fort. The great fires of Chicago and Boston taught the managers of this institution that no building used for business purposes was in such a sense fire-proof, that its contents would be safe in a great conflagration unless they were also in fire-proof vaults. One glance at the illustration referred to will show that the Company has acted upon its convictions. It would not be worth a mill on a thousand dollars to insure property in these vaults.

The Company's precautions against robbery are as full as those against fire. The premises have been under guard every minute since they were first occupied.

It is a curious illustration of the extent to which electricity has been utilized for protective purposes, that this Company has no less than nine separate electric batteries and circuits in its police service.

We give below a copy of the above-mentioned sectional view and of the accompanying circular.



A SECTION SHOWING A PORTION OF THE MAIN BLOCK OF VAULTS AND THE THICKNESS OF THE METAL AND MASONRY BY WHICH THEY ARE ENCLOSED.

"The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company was incorporated in 1865.

"Its vaults, built in 1873–5, are absolutely fire-proof and burglar-proof. They cover an area of about three thousand square feet, are surrounded by two walls of masonry and over five inches thickness of metal. The safes are protected by three burglar-proof doors requiring three different officers to unlock them. These doors have chronometer locks and electric covers which signal for the police if in any way tampered with. Safes in these vaults are rented at from $10.00 to $150.00 a year, according to size. As the renter holds the only keys to his safe in existence, he continues to be the custodian of his own property, and he alone, or his duly appointed deputy, has access to it.

"The Company receives on storage for safe-keeping, government bonds and other securities, silver-ware, jewelry, works of art, and other valuables.

"This Company is an incorporated trustee, and acts under the supervision of the Courts of Probate in executing trusts committed to it by will.

"It receives money to be invested for a term of years for the benefit of persons or institutions designated.

"It receives, invests, and holds in trust, the separate property of married women.

"It is by law an authorized depositary of money or other property in the hands of trustees, executors, public officers, or others, and allows interest on deposit of such funds.

"The Company acts as agent or trustee for corporations in issuing certificates of stock or bonds, and for the payment of dividends and interest thereon.

"By a special act of the legislature, the capital stock of this corporation cannot change hands without the assent of the directors."

FOR $5.00.

TWENTY-ONE NUMBERS
OF
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

The increased popularity of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is strongly evidenced by recent sales. A year ago the monthly circulation was about 90,000 copies; during the past nine months it has averaged 115,000, while the first edition of the magnificently illustrated November issue (the Decennial number) is 125,000.

In 1881, there will be published serial novelettes by G. W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and others; with a novel of New-York life by an accomplished writer. Papers on American, London, Parisian, Dutch, and Russian Art, will be illustrated by many of the greatest living artists. Essays by Stedman, R. H. Dana, Edward Eggleston, Boyesen, Clarence Cook, and others; illustrated papers on the stage, articles of travel, etc., will appear during the year.

With November began Part II. of the new famous history of Peter the Great, by Eugene Schuyler. To enable readers to secure Part I. (complete in itself), the following special offers are made to new subscribers after Oct. 20.

Twenty-one Numbers of Scribner's for $5.00.

For $5.00, SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for the coming year, beginning with November, and the previous nine numbers, February to October, 1880.

Two Bound Volumes and a Subscription for $7.50.

For $7.50, SCRIBNER'S for the coming year, beginning with November, and the previous twelve numbers, elegantly bound (two volumes).

Apply to book or news dealers, or the publishers.

Regular price, $4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, New York.

"IRENÆUS" LETTERS.

A new volume, with elegant portrait. For terms address NEW YORK OBSERVER,
37 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK CITY.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,

Engravers and Printers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Checks, Diplomas, and all kinds of Securities.
B. C. LEONARD, AGENT,
Post-Office Square, Milk, corner Congress Street, Boston.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

Published by **G. & C. MERRIAM**, Springfield, Mass.

LATEST-LARGEST-BEST.

1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings.

4600 NEW WORDS and meanings.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF OVER 9700 NAMES.

THE BEST GIFT
FOR ALL TIMES,
Holidays, Wedding, Birthday,
ANNIVERSARY, or any other day; for
PASTOR, TEACHER, PARENT, CHILD, FRIEND.

WARMLY INDORSED BY

Bancroft,	Rufus Choate,	Horace Mann,
Motley,	George P. Marsh,	Ezra Abbot,
Prescott,	B. H. Smart,	W. D. Howells,
Halleck,	John G. Whittier,	Austin Phelps,
N. P. Willis,	John G. Saxe,	William T. Harris,
Elihu Burritt,	Daniel Webster,	J. M. Gregory.

Webster's Unabridged is recommended by State Superintendents of Schools in 36 different States, and by 50 College Presidents.

More than 32,000 copies of Webster's Unabridged have been placed in the public schools of the United States by legal enactments.

At least *four-fifths* of all the school-books published in this country own Webster as their standard, and, of the remainder, few acknowledge *any* standard.

"Certainly the best practical English dictionary extant." — *London Quarterly Review.*

"A necessity to every educated man." — LORD BROUGHAM.

"Every scholar knows its value." — W. H. PRESCOTT, *the Historian.*

"A work of profound investigation." — CHANCELLOR KENT.

NEW EDITION.

HERMENEUTICS;

OR, PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION AND CONSTRUCTION IN LAW AND POLITICS; WITH REMARKS ON PRECEDENTS AND AUTHORITIES. By FRANCIS LIEBER, LL.D., author of "Manual of Political Ethics," "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," etc., etc.

☞ A new and enlarged edition, with copious Notes and an Appendix, giving a full treatise on the History and Province of the Science of "Hermeneutics." By WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL.D., Professor of Law in Iowa State University.

1 vol., 8vo, 350 pp., cloth, price $3.00 net; by mail, $3.25.

F. H. THOMAS & CO.,
LAW-BOOK PUBLISHERS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF NEBRASKA.
BY L. B. FIFIELD, REGENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.
Sixth Volume.

Advocates good schools, good teachers, and good pay, with no discrimination against women. Semi-monthly, $1.25 a year, in advance or within ninety days. Specimen copies, 6 cents. Address L. B. FIFIELD, KEARNEY, NEB.

GINN & HEATH,
Publishers of School and College Text Books.
13 Tremont Place, Boston; 4 Bond Street, New York; 56 State Street, Chicago.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent postpaid on application.

D. VAN NOSTRAND'S NEW CATALOGUE.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Send ten cents for a *new* and *enlarged* descriptive catalogue. Octavo. 96 pages.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
23 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM WOOD & CO.,
27 Great Jones Street, New York,
PUBLISH
Brown's First Lines of English Grammar.
Brown's Institutes of English Grammar.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Lambert's Primary Physiology.
Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry.
Atkinson's Ganot's Elementary Physics.
Very favorable terms for introduction.

DAVID G. FRANCIS,

17 Astor Place, New York, dealer in Valuable Second-hand Books, has always on Sale 25,000 volumes or more of Ancient and Modern Books in various departments of Literature, for public and private libraries.

PRICED and DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES of portions of the Stock are issued from time to time, and will be forwarded to book-buyers *free of postage.*

Orders for any obtainable books, American or foreign, promptly filled at the lowest prices.

TRY
THE
NEW YORK OBSERVER
THIS YEAR.
The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY — FREE.

NEW YORK OBSERVER,
37 Park Row, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GOETHE.
BY HERMAN GRIMM.

Author of "The Life of Michael Angelo." Translated with the author's approval by Miss Sarah Holland Adams. Small 8vo. $2.50.

PARKMAN'S WORKS.
A NEW POPULAR WORK.

Comprising The Oregon Trail; Conspiracy of Pontiac, 2 vols.; Pioneers of France; La Salle, or Discovery of the Great West; Jesuits in North America; Old Regime in Canada; and Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV. By FRANCIS PARKMAN. 8 vols. 12mo. $12.00.

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., PUBLISHERS.

NATURAL HISTORY STORE.

LEIDY GEMS.

These celebrated gems form one of the finest and undoubtedly the most complete scientific collection in this country, and containing two hundred and twenty-one cut gems. They will be sold entire at $3,000; or as separate specimens at fair prices.

METEORITES.

I have bought all the Meteorites, excepting a few large specimens, which fell at Easterville, Iowa, May 10, 1879. This fall was one of the most remarkable ever recorded, and is quite interesting compared with other meteoric-iron specimens. The specimens will vary in price from one dollar to ten dollars each.

My new (free) Catalogue devoted almost entirely to supplies for naturalists includes the prices of material and instruments for Taxidermists, Entomological Apparatus, Botanists' Supplies, Mineralogists' Supplies, and a list of Standard Books in these branches.

W. J. KNOWLTON,
BOSTON NATURAL HISTORY STORE.
168 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

GEORGE A. SANDERS,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Springfield, Ill. Special attention paid to collections of past-due and litigated town, city, and railroad bonds and coupons. Refunding agent of Pulaski County, Ill.

ROBERT L. RODGERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ATLANTA GA.
Prompt attention to all business. COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,

Warranted **PURE WHITE LEAD.** — Well-known throughout New England as the WHITEST, FINEST, and BEST.
LEAD TAPE, ⅝ inch wide, on reels, for Curtain Sticks.
LEAD RIBBON, from 2½ to 8 inches wide, on reels, for builders.
LEAD PIPE, of any size or thickness.
At lowest market prices for goods of equal quality.
Address
SALEM LEAD CO., SALEM, MASS.

THE KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
TOPEKA, KAN.
T. B. SWEET, Pres. GEO. M. NOBLE, Sec'y.

Is the oldest and largest institution in Kansas, giving exclusive attention to the negotiating of **Choice First Mortgage Loans** at high rates of interest. It has negotiated nearly $4,000,000 of these loans for Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Estates, and private parties East. Send for circular.

DROWN'S UMBRELLAS.

William A. Drown & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
246 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
498 and 500 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
SPECIALTIES.
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS.
"COLUMBIA" FAST COLOR UMBRELLA.
B. W. B. REGINA UMBRELLAS.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
W. & L. E. GURLEY, TROY, N.Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Civil Engineers' and Surveyors' Instruments.

Dealers in all kinds of Drawing Instruments, Paper Vellum, and Supplies for Civil Engineers and Surveyors for both Field and Office use.
FULL ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST, ON APPLICATION.

DANNER'S REVOLVING
BOOK-CASES

Secured by numerous patents. The best in the world. Now in use all over the United States and foreign countries. Made various sizes, styles, and prices, from $8 to $30. Warranted to give complete satisfaction or no sale. Beware of infringing cases made of iron. Send for illustrated price-list to
JOHN DANNER, CANTON, O.

THE PRIVATE INSTITUTION
FOR
FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH,
AT BARRE, MASS., ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1848,

Offers to parents and guardians superior facilities for the education and improvement of this class of persons, and the comforts of an elegant country home.
GEORGE BROWN, M.D., SUPERINTENDENT

ESTABLISHED 1846.

D. LOTHROP & CO.,

32 FRANKLIN STREET, . . . BOSTON,

PUBLISH THE

Choicest Illustrated Books

For Children, Youth, and Adults, providing the most beneficial reading for the people.

THE SPARE MINUTE SERIES.
By Gladstone, Dean Stanley, George MacDonald, and Thomas Hughes. With introductions by Gov. Long, Phillips Brooks, James T. Fields, and James Russell Lowell. Now ready at $1.00 per volume.

LOTHROP'S LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINING HISTORY.
Edited by Arthur Gilman, A.M. "India" and "Egypt," each having 100 full-page illustrations, are now ready. $1.50 per volume, postpaid.

D. LOTHROP & CO.'S PERIODICALS
Are among the most conscientiously edited publications in the world. They furnish the best reading for the family.

Wide-Awake (monthly) . .	$2.00 a year.
Little Folks' Reader (monthly),	.75 "
Babyland (monthly) . . .	.50 "
The Pansy (weekly) . . .	.50 "
Boston Book Bulletin (quart'y)	.50 "

Our catalogue of a thousand of our new publications, and samples of our periodicals sent on application.

D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston.

NEW BOOKS.

REMINISCENCES OF A JOURNALIST. By CHARLES T. CONGDON. 1 vol. 12mo. With portrait. Price, $1.50.
A brilliant series of papers recently published in the New-York *Sunday Tribune*, and since then carefully revised and enlarged. Memories of fifty years of a publicist's life in New England and New York. The Dorr Rebellion, the Transcendentalists, the rise of Anti-Slavery, the Kansas troubles; Episodes in the lives of Channing, the elder Adamses, Pierpont, Greeley, Sumner, Seward, Emerson, Everett, Choate, Webster, Bayard Taylor, etc.

BALLADS AND OTHER POEMS. By ALFRED TENNYSON. 1 vol. 16mo. With portrait. Neatly bound in cloth. Price, 50 cents.
One hundred pages of new poems, never before published in any way, including some of the choicest work of the Poet Laureate.

A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN

Is "a noble holiday book" (Boston *Advertiser*); "sumptuously set in type and illustration" (New York *Herald*); "one of the most refined of holiday gift-books" (Boston *Gazette*); "a volume of singular attractiveness" (New-York *Evening Post*); "a beautiful holiday gift-book" (Cincinnati *Commercial*); "a book of unusual merit" (Boston *Courier*); "delicately and exquisitely executed" (New York *Commercial Advertiser*); "none will exceed it in beauty" (*Commonwealth*); "a volume worthy of the immortal poem" (Providence *Journal*); "possessing singular attractions" (New York *Graphic*).
Price, $5.00; in morocco antique or tree calf, $9.00.

SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES OF THE RADICAL CLUB. Prepared under the direction of Mrs. JOHN T. SARGENT. 1 vol. 12mo. Over 400 pages. With full-page illustrations. Price, $2.00.
Choice gleanings from the discussions and conversations at this famous club, by the foremost thinkers of America, including Freeman Clarke, Bartol, Cranch, Higginson, Fiske, Alcott, Hedge, Weiss, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Channing, Emerson, Henry James, Frothingham, Everett, and others, on many interesting phenomena and conditions in Philosophy, Theology, Ethics, Art, and History.

☞ *Any of our Publications will be sent, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price.*

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

A GIFT BOOK FOR THE FAMILY.

THE

Illustrated Little Women.

By LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

This, the most famous of all the famous books of Miss Alcott, is now presented in an illustrated edition, with

OVER TWO HUNDRED CHARACTERISTIC DESIGNS,

drawn and engraved expressly for this work. A very unique feature is a portrait of the author, now for the first time accompanying any of her books, and a view of the home of the "little women" in Concord. One handsome small quarto volume, bound in cloth, with emblematic cover designs. Price, $5.00.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,

BOSTON, MASS.

WORKS OF

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"In some of his strains he reaches a note as lofty and clear and pure as any this generation has produced, and has written what will have long life in the world, and be hoarded by the wise as treasures of thought and expression. Nature endowed him with a rare quality of imagination, a most fertile fancy, a wonderful wit, and a nice sense of melody."—*Boston Advertiser.*
"James Russell Lowell has produced so much verse of various exquisite and exalted beauty, since he first began to use a musical pen, now some thirty-six years ago, that the world is apt to associate his fame exclusively with his poetry; yet, had he written nothing beyond his four volumes of prose, he would have been able to command a place in the front rank of American men of genius. We find in Lowell's prose such wealth of wit and humor, such opulence of learning, such treasures of wisdom, such splendor of imagery, and such sumptuous diction, that, while we revel in its affluence, we forget the gifts and fascinations of all other authors, and seem never to have met so dazzling a combination of brilliancy and versatility before."—*Chicago Tribune.*

POEMS.

Household Edition. 12mo. $2.00; half calf, $4.00; morocco, $5.00.
Illustrated Library Edition. 32 full-page illustrations, 8vo. $5.00; half calf, $8.00; morocco, $10.00.
Blue and Gold Edition. 2 vols. 32mo. $2.50; half calf, $5.00; morocco, $6.00.
Cabinet Edition. 2 vols. 16mo. $3.00; half calf, $6.00; morocco, $8.00.
Diamond Edition. 1 vol. 18mo. $1.00; half calf, $2.25; morocco, $3.00.
Red-Line Edition. With portrait and 16 illustrations. Small 4to, cloth, full gilt. $2.50; half calf, $4.00; morocco, $6.00.

A FABLE FOR CRITICS. 75 cents.
Vigorous, humorous, poetical sketches of famous American authors.

THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL. 16mo. 75 cents.
THE SAME. Finely illustrated. Cloth, $3.00; morocco, $5.50.
An exquisite poetic story, founded on the old legend of the search for the Holy Grail.

THE COURTIN': A Yankee Idyl. Illustrated with Silhouettes. Cloth, $3.00; morocco, $7.00.

THE BIGLOW PAPERS. First and Second Series. 2 vols. 16mo. $1.50 each.
"Mr. Lowell's fund of the Yankee vernacular is as genuine and inexhaustible as his perennial vein of mingled humor and common sense."—*New-York Tribune.*

THREE MEMORIAL POEMS. $1.25.

THE ROSE. A holiday volume, fully illustrated. Cloth, $1.50; morocco or tree calf, $5.00.

VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL, THE CATHEDRAL, and LOWELL'S FAVORITE POEMS, form a volume of "Modern Classics." 32mo, flexible cloth, orange edges, 75 cents.

FIRESIDE TRAVELS. $1.50.
CONTENTS.—Cambridge Thirty Years Ago. A Moosehead Journal. At Sea. In the Mediterranean. Italy. A few Bits of Roman Mosaic.

AMONG MY BOOKS. First series. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00; half calf, $4.00; morocco, $5.00.
CONTENTS.—Dryden. Witchcraft. Shakespeare. Lessing. New England Two Centuries Ago. Rousseau and the Sentimentalists.

AMONG MY BOOKS. Second series. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00; half calf, $4.00; morocco, $5.00.
CONTENTS.—Dante. Spenser. Wordsworth. Milton. Keats.

MY STUDY WINDOWS. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00; half calf, $4.00; morocco, $5.00.
CONTENTS.—My Garden Acquaintance. A Good Word for Winter. On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners. A Great Public Character (Hon. Josiah Quincy). Carlyle. Abraham Lincoln. The Life and Letters of James Gates Percival. Thoreau. Swinburne's Tragedies. Chaucer. Library of Old Authors. Emerson, the Lecturer. Pope.
"The wisdom and wit and insight and imagination are as delightful as they are surprising. The most cynical critic will not despair of American literature, if American authors are to write such books."—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

**** For sale by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, AND COMPANY,

BOSTON, MASS.

☞ *A new Descriptive Catalogue of* HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & CO.'S *Publications has just been issued, forming an octavo of 251 pages, containing description, contents, and critical judgments of all their books. 32 full-page illustrations are added, and a complete index is appended. This Catalogue will be sent, on application, for Fifteen Cents.*

The Harvard Register.

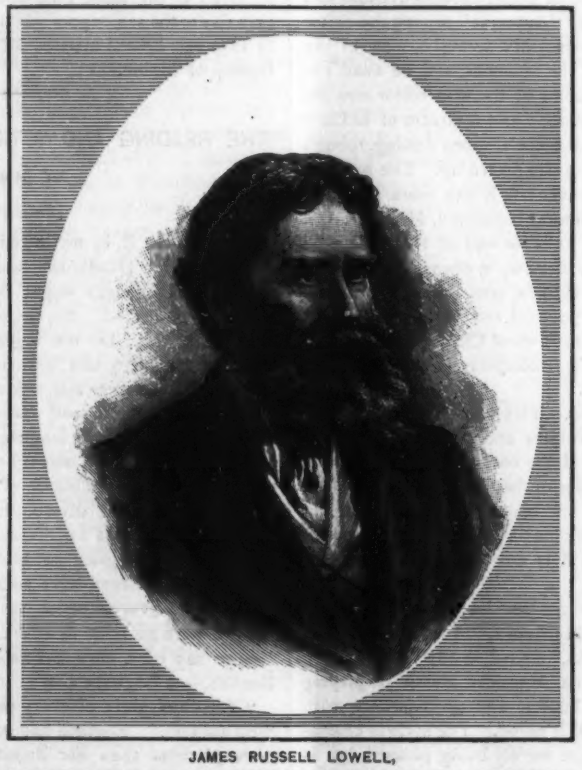
Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, DECEMBER, 1880. No. 6.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office as second-class mail matter.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN.

FOR the past forty-five years the chair of *belles-lettres* in Harvard College has had but two occupants; and they have been poets whose genius has given them a fair fame on both sides of the Atlantic, whose works are read, indeed, wherever the English language is used. Mr. Longfellow received his appointment in 1835, and filled the chair for nineteen years, when his mantle fell upon Mr. Lowell, who for twenty-six years has performed the duties of the post in such a way as to reflect honor upon the office and to train up hundreds of young men to a wise appreciation of the good, the true, and the beautiful in letters. The University has had no mean advantage from the fact that the department has been thus presided over for so long a time. It has been of great value to many college generations of young men, that they have had the privilege of mere association with poets whose genius the whole world acknowledges. A liberal education consists not less in the humanizing influences which come from such associations than in the accumulation of facts; and the University has done well to keep such men among the instructors.



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
PROFESSOR OF BELLES-LETTERS AT HARVARD, AND U. S. MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Lowell is descended from a long line of men who have stood high in the annals of their country for two centuries and a half. His father was the Rev. Charles Lowell, for many years pastor of the West Church, Boston; and his grandfather was the Hon. John Lowell, a lawyer of eminence and one of the framers of the Constitution of Massachusetts. The emigrant ancestor was the Rev. Percival Lowell, who settled in Newbury in 1639. It was the Hon. John Lowell who inserted in the Constitution of Massachusetts the words, "All men are created free and equal," and after the Constitution had been adopted, by offering to argue in the courts that under it no man could be held in bondage, led to the abolition of slavery in the Commonwealth. We shall see that under the law of heredity this fact is not an insignificant one.

James Russell Lowell was born on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1819, at his present home, Elmwood, in Cambridge. The house in which he first saw the light is a relic of Continental days, having been built by Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Oliver, between 1763 and 1767. It was purchased, after the death of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, its former owner and occupant, by the poet's father, who greatly improved it and the generous surrounding grounds. The situation is near Mount Auburn Cemetery, and the building commands a fine view of the river Charles, which is so often referred to in Mr. Lowell's writings.

At the age of nineteen, young Lowell graduated from Harvard College, and was class poet. The promise of this poem was not immediately fulfilled; for the author, instead of entering upon a literary career, as might have been expected, or upon the ministry, in imitation of the example of his father, as it was supposed that he would, passed through the Harvard Law School, and afterwards opened a law-office in Boston. His genius was not, however, to be thus turned from its natural channel; and it was not long before the young lawyer gave up his profession, and began to devote himself to letters. In 1841 the first fruit of this change appeared in a volume entitled "A Year's Life." It showed a vivid imagination, and contained many beautiful and striking images, all of which gave promise of the future with which we are so familiar. Mr. Lowell's next literary venture was the publication of the *Pioneer*, a magazine of criticism and literature, which he began in company with the late Robert Carter. It was too good to last long; and, though it contained contributions from Poe, Hawthorne, and others of like ability, it died at the age of three months.

In 1844 Mr. Lowell's second volume of poems appeared, and was published in England the same year. It comprised "A Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," some sonnets, and miscellaneous poems. These productions showed growth in thoughtfulness and improvement in expression; but there seemed to careful critics to be a want of compression. A year later Mr. Lowell gave the first marked evidence of the love which he has ever had for our early literature, in his "Conversations on Some Old Poets," a volume that has been permitted to go out of print, probably because the later critical essays of the author seem to him to comprise in a riper form all that he desires to say on these themes. In these papers we see the early expression of the critical faculty that has since become so familiar in Mr. Lowell's writings. American letters boasts no other critic of the same breadth of intellect, general scholarship, and acquaintance with the literature of other languages. This broad scholarship leads him to make some references and to use certain words and illustrations which are unfamiliar to ordinary readers, and he has been accused of pedantry by those who do not know how great is his familiarity with abstruse subjects.

The third collection of Mr. Lowell's poems appeared in 1848, which was a most prolific year; for in it he gave to the world the first series of his "Biglow Papers," the "Vision of Sir Launfal," and the "Fable for Critics." The "Vision of Sir Launfal" derives its interest from the Arthurian romances and the story of the search for the Holy Grail. It is a tender illustration of the Saviour's teachings of love and goodwill. In the "Biglow Papers" and the "Fable for Critics," Mr. Lowell appears as a humorist with a purpose and a satirist of acuteness. The "Fable for Critics" is a review article in verse; and so just are the estimates made in it of contemporary writers, that it has not yet lost its interest to readers who are studying the growth of our literature. Both the "Fable" and the "Biglow Papers" were published without Mr. Lowell's name; but his identity was not long hidden. The "Biglow Papers" gave the author a wide reputation in England, where he seemed until lately to be known rather as a satirist than as the scholarly poet that he is. In the "Biglow Papers" he gave a free rein to his love of recondite humor, drew with unerring

Copyright, 1880, by Moses King.

precision the Yankee character, depicted in "Parson Wilbur" the pedantic minister of former days, and held up to reproach the war with Mexico, and the system of African slavery. In the last fact we see the influence of the character of his grandfather and of his action in regard to slavery in his native State. These papers, like those by "Petroleum V. Nasby," appeared in the newspapers at first.

Mr. Lowell spent 1851 and 1852 in travel on the Continent of Europe, being for a considerable time in Italy. After his return, in 1854, he delivered a course of twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, to large and enthusiastic audiences, on the subject of the British poets. These appear to have led to his selection as successor to Mr. Longfellow in the chair of *belles-lettres* at Harvard, to which he was appointed in 1855.

In 1857 Mr. Lowell accepted the position of editor of the *Atlantic*, which Phillips, Sampson, & Co. were about to start. To his good judgment and editorial sagacity it owed its first success. Mr. Lowell refused to accept the new responsibility unless his friend Oliver Wendell Holmes would agree to support him by frequent contributions. This Dr. Holmes at first thought he could not do; but he was mistaken in considering that his season of literary productiveness had closed; and when he began his series of "Autocrat" papers, the editor saw that the venture was to be a success. Mr. Lowell is wont to say that Dr. Holmes made the success of the *Atlantic*, and we shall not attempt to discriminate between the claims of the wise editor and the witty contributor. The success was made; and a stream of brilliant literature was set in motion that has not since stopped flowing, though a new generation of readers and writers has grown up. The publishers have changed several times; but never has it had more generous support than from the present proprietors, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Mr. Lowell held the position of editor until the end of 1862, when he became editor of the *North-American Review*, in connection with his friend Charles Eliot Norton. Until 1872 he contributed to the *Review*, as he had done to the *Atlantic*, political and literary articles of a high order. Some of these, like the reviews of Chaucer, the Library of Old English Authors, and White's Shakspeare, were afterwards collected in volumes.

In 1864 "Fireside Travels" appeared. This volume was composed of letters addressed to Story, the sculptor and poet, who was but imperfectly veiled under the "Storg" of the book. One chapter was devoted to a description of the Cambridge of the poet's youth. Another was entitled "A Moosehead Journal," and recounted incidents of life in the Maine woods. The entire volume is marked by the poet's humor and practical philosophy, while it is not wanting in tokens of his love of nature.

Three collections of Mr. Lowell's essays have been published: "My Study Windows," in 1869; "Among My Books," in 1870; and a second series, entitled "Among My Books," issued in 1876. These are unequalled by any similar writings by an American author, displaying as they do all the scholarship, wit, humor, and acquaintance with general literature, for which Mr. Lowell is noted. The style is charming; and the reader feels that he is not merely being pleased, but is getting information of a valuable kind.

Mr. Lowell's last-published volume of collected poems appeared in 1868, — twenty years after the one which preceded it, — with the title, "Under the Willows." In it was included his "Commemoration Ode," recited at the dedication of Memorial Hall, Cambridge, July 21, 1865. This has been considered Mr. Lowell's greatest poem, though the poem which he read beneath the "Washington Elm," July 3, 1875, is perhaps its superior. The "Commemoration Ode" contains an eulogy of President Lincoln, concluding, —

> "The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
> Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
> New birth of our new soil, the first American."

The only volume by Mr. Lowell that has not been mentioned is "The Cathedral," a poem which appeared first in the *Atlantic* for January, 1870, and a second series of "Biglow Papers" published in the same magazine during the late war, and treated that subject in the same manner as the war with Mexico had been originally discussed in the former series.

Mr. Lowell's works are now published in nine volumes; but of several of the volumes there are a number of editions all published by the same firm.

Besides the works that have been mentioned, Mr. Lowell has written much for the press, and has edited the poetical works of Marvell, Donne, Keats, Wordsworth, and Shelley, for the collection of British poets published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., which was under the general editorial supervision of Mr. Lowell's friend Professor Francis J. Child of Harvard University.

Reference has been made to two of Mr. Lowell's trips to Europe. He was there also from 1872 to 1874, and during that sojourn he received in person at Oxford University the degree of D.C.L. In 1876 President Hayes honored his administration by appointing Mr. Lowell minister to the Spanish Court. In 1880 he was removed to the Court of St. James, and in both positions he has added to his laurels. Mr. Lowell is socially the most successful minister by whom our country has ever had the good fortune to be represented in England.

Mr. Lowell was married in 1844 to Miss Maria White of Watertown, a lady whose poems have been printed. Her death, in 1853, which occurred at the same time with a birth in Mr. Longfellow's family, gave rise to the senior poet's beautiful lines entitled "The Two Angels." In 1857 Mr. Lowell married Miss Frances Dunlap, niece of Ex-Gov. Dunlap of Maine.

THE READING AND STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

[Letter to a Young Student.]

You ask me if, in my introductory remarks to a lecture delivered last week at the Hawthorne Rooms, I said that the study of the Greek and Latin languages might be omitted at school or college, and English substituted. No, my young friend, I said no such thing. I simply said this: Do not neglect English; give earnest attention to your own language, and learn by all means to read, speak, and write it correctly, whatever else you may neglect. I said that the study of Latin would especially aid you in acquiring an accurate knowledge of English. Study all the languages possible, and be sure that your own tongue shall have the strongest hold upon you. I said it was grand to witness the onward march of the sciences, and to enjoy in our day and generation that divine philosophy which is neither harsh nor crabbed; but a plea for the more general study of English literature was never out of place anywhere. I believe I said that some of our schools and colleges have suffered from a too-long neglect of that wholesome literature which was conceived and written in the language that we were all born to speak. I remember hearing Walter Savage Landor say of a certain British author, "He has written excellent English, — a language now growing obsolete."

"The chief glory of every people," said Dr. Johnson, "arises from their authors." England has many glories to boast of, but of nothing more glorious than her literature: that alone gives her supreme grandeur among all the nations younger than Greece or Palestine.

I wish it were possible, my young friend, to put into words my own feeling with regard to English literature, — to its inspiration, its beauty, its importance, its value, its ever-during power. It is great, if for no other reason than because Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth are its native authors. When I am asked to describe its worth to the world, I simply reply, "Hamlet, and Paradise Lost, and the Ode on Immortality, are all written in English." When a literature has produced The Faerie Queene, and The Hyperion, and The Excursion, it surely takes rank among the highest. That was a good reply of Dr. Johnson, when they asked the sturdy old lover and maker of English whether he did not think Burke resembled Cicero "No, sir," growled Johnson, "Cicero resembles Burke, sir!" For one, I do not believe, with many modern teachers, that the proper study of mankind or womankind is French, or Sanscrit, or Chinese; but, so far as *we* at least are concerned, it is English, — or, at any rate, English first. I find the seeds of immortality as thickly sown in English literature as in any other. The greatest and the purest have written in it; and you cannot have, in this or any other world that I

ever heard of, any thing better than the best. If you name to me for admiration, Goethe in Germany; Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch in Italy; Molière, Racine, and Voltaire in France; Cervantes and Calderon in Spain,—I marshal in brilliant array against them all the undying names of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Burke, Webster, and Walter Scott; Shakespeare against them all, and, as the boys say in arithmetic, "two to carry." If Shakespeare's plays had been written in a dead language, should we not all be studying that language, if only for the purpose of reading those dramas? "Yes, but," says some easy, indolent scholar, "life is not long enough to read all one would like to." I answer, "Life *is* long enough to read whatever is essential in every literature, unless we are like the youth who once said to me in serious and saddening earnest, 'I read only to pass away time.'" A more disheartening and hopeless sentence than that, I never remember to have heard from human lips.

Many years ago David Hume told Gibbon not to write his history of Rome in any one of the Continental languages, as Gibbon threatened to do, but to publish it in English; "because," said Hume, "our solid and increasing establishments in America promise a superior stability and duration to our mother-tongue." Seventy years after this advice was tendered and accepted, an accomplished American scholar, our then Minister at the Court of St. James, remarked at the Royal Literary Fund dinner in London, that the language which carries Shakespeare and Milton to the world, carries representative government, the trial by jury, and freedom of the press; and when that same voice, speaking afterwards to an assembly of American citizens, told them that Burke's divine words on Conciliation with America exceeded, in his judgment, every thing in the form of eloquence that has come down to us from Greece or Rome, Mr. Everett knew, as he always did, what he was saying, and spoke from a full knowledge of the worth and durability of his native tongue. "If you wish to know what can be done with a full-freighted command of language," said Lord Brougham, "read the works of Benjamin Franklin, a man who bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world." One of our most thorough educators, George B. Emerson, said long ago, "Our own English literature is probably, taking all things into consideration, the richest of all literatures. Become fully acquainted with it if possible; it will take you many years, but the time will be well and most pleasantly spent; and in obtaining this knowledge you will necessarily become acquainted with the leading thoughts of the best thinkers upon all the most important subjects in morals, taste, criticism, history, philosophy, poetry, theology, antiquities, and philanthropy, that have occupied the minds of men."

Eighty millions of people now speak the language of the Bible, and Milton, and Wordsworth. The intellectual and moral life of the world is now stimulated and informed through the English tongue. Shakespeare is said to use fifteen thousand different words, and nearly all of them are now in daily requisition.

Among the reasons why English literature should be especially studied by all young persons is that from the earliest epoch it has kept close to Nature. It has always been intimate with the forest, the wild flowers, and green grass. It is full of exquisite touches from the soil. When Guidon is looking up a wife for his pupil, Math says, "We will seek, I and thou, by charms and illusions, to form a wife for him out of flowers." So they took the blossom of the oak, and the meadow-sweet, and the blossom of the broom, and produced from them a maiden, the fairest and most graceful that ever man saw; and they baptized her, and gave her the name of "Flower Aspect."

English literature has always been true to the purity and pathos of the Christian religion. It does not seek to take from under us something mightier than ourselves, and leave us in its stead empty nothingness, mere oblivion, and unsound rhetoric. Compared with every other literature, there is very little in it that is grossly impure, or ugly, or violent. Its inspiration has been drawn largely from the "brook that flows fast by the oracles of God." Hence its permanent hold on the affections of mankind. From its beautiful pages we may all learn piety, and benevolence, and simplicity, and abstinence from evil deeds and evil thoughts. It is not the literature of despair: it is the literature of aspiration and reverence.

These are some of the reasons why I especially commend to you the reading and the study of English letters. One of the most sensible, condensed, and convenient manuals that has appeared for a long time is the Rev. Stopford Brooke's most admirable treatise on English authors, published in London during the early part of this year. In the compass of two hundred pages, I do not know where exists so much valuable matter with reference to any literature. It is a model of condensation and accuracy; and, with that book in existence, there is no excuse now for ignorance concerning authors who have added their genius to a language we are born to speak and to read. More elaborate treatises have been published on English literature, but nothing more convenient, nothing more positively perfect. I may conscientiously recommend to you the usefulness of this little book, because we have long needed just such a compendium; and now it has been supplied to us by the hand of a master.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

BY PROFESSOR G. H. PALMER.

ANY one interested in watching the course of Harvard University in her cautious yet resolute progress toward offering her students an education more ample, more manly, and therefore in the strictest sense more truly religious, than has hitherto been procurable in America, will recognize the significance of the revisions which from time to time are made by the Faculty in their code of regulations for the internal management of the College. Nowhere better than here can the ideals which influence the body of instructors be detected. Each change of rule introduces a new educational force; and the direction of that force upon the characters of the men among whom it is to operate, as well as its co-ordination with the other forces of the College, are fitting subjects for the friends of Harvard to consider. What is thought the proper attitude of the student toward his work, toward his instructor, toward himself, may as truly be traced in some petty enactment about prescribed rhetoric or forensics, as in provisions for securing regularity of attendance at recitations.

The changes in the pamphlet just issued are more considerable than those of many previous years. Indeed, the whole code has been re-written, and those portions of the old which still appear take on a somewhat different coloring from their altered surroundings. The more technical among the new provisions are the following. A student will hereafter be required to present his written exercise on the appointed day if it is to be received at all, while up to the present time he might delay it from week to week at a fixed expense of damaging marks. He will be refused credit for any of the three possible private examinations from which he may have absented himself; and will not be recognized as a member of any extra course of study in regard to which he has not made up his mind so late as Nov. 2. The minimum mark in the prescribed studies is to be the same as that in electives. But a freshman who on entrance anticipates a portion of the work of his year is permitted to substitute therefor the only remaining prescribed study of the sophomore year. He will not be compelled, as hitherto, to choose an elective. The ingenious devices by which the Faculty have in past times attempted to distribute absences from morning prayers with some equality throughout the year, are abolished, and their place in the new regulations is supplied by two lines stating that a student must attend two-thirds of those exercises. Public games in Cambridge during recitation-hours are not to be allowed. But, on the other hand, students are no longer forbidden to make a noise, to hold meetings without permission, or to change constitutions, officers, or members of their societies, without informing the Faculty. The drift of these changes is plain. It is in the direction of exacting more rigid conformity to such aims as the student's more deliberate judgment would approve; but with a recognition that, where the means of attaining aims are undefined, personal character has the fairer field to form and assert itself.

A similar purpose is even more marked in the two great changes of the present revision,—that in regard to attendance on College exercises, and that which relates to "conditions."

Hitherto, if a student in any course failed to reach the minimum mark,—forty per cent of the credit assigned the elective,—that or

some other equivalent course has been charged against him as a deficiency, which must be made up before he could secure his degree. Such charge, however, so long as half the work of any year was accomplished, did not detain a man from holding a place with his classmates up to Commencement Day. This effect of this rule on the lower third of the class has been to accumulate conditions from one year to another and so to crowd the studies of the senior year, the very time which ought to be most free for independent and reflective work. Hereafter, successes will be scored, not deficiencies. Advance will come not in the course of nature, but in that of attainment. For example, if a Freshman succeeds in courses equivalent to but ten hours a week out of his prescribed sixteen, and afterwards fails in one of his Sophomore courses, the fact that the majority of his classmates are becoming Juniors will not make him one. The College books do not show the proper number of studies registered to his credit. He is still a Sophomore. But, if during his second period of Sophomore life he chooses to do more than a full year's work, he might at its close count himself and be counted a Senior.

For several years past, efforts have been made at Harvard to bring students to view their lectures and recitations as an assistance which they were privileged to receive, rather than as an imposition which it would be their gain to avoid. However necessary the sense of duty toward external observances may be as a subsidiary means of pushing a man past a temporary infirmity of purpose, that motive has plainly been so overworked in American education, that systems of instruction have arisen presupposing no spontaneous purpose of diligence on the student's part. Such systems ordinarily publish a tariff assessing so many bad marks as the price at which the student may purchase immunity from a recitation. Until very recently this has been the practice at Harvard. Six years ago, however, the Faculty recognized that this system did little toward developing a man's studious zeal, and accordingly abolished stated penalties for absence in the case of Seniors, two years ago those also for Juniors. It was hoped that the sense of duty, no longer directed toward a minutely guarded observance, might gradually become more vigorous in reference to the student's own higher interests. But it has been found that in the absence of specified duties, a young man whose moral development is no further advanced than his intellectual, is apt to be heedless of all duty whatsoever. This year, therefore, the Faculty announces that men must remain at their studies continuously throughout the year; and that if they do not show a serious purpose, as tested by high standing or regularity of attendance on college exercises, their cases will be inquired into by appropriate committees. At the same time, the old mechanical system of so many bad marks for so much neglected duty has been done away with throughout the College.

Should it, then, be asked if Harvard is to be for the next year a harder or easier place to live in, it may be surmised that our great body of diligent students will answer, the latter; the elegant being who figures in the public eye as the type of indifferent Harvard, the former.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PIERCE.

THE ACTION OF THE COLLEGE FACULTY.

At a meeting of the Faculty held Nov. 15, 1880, it was voted to enter the following on the Faculty Records: —

"The Faculty of Harvard College desire to put on record their sense of the loss which they, individually and collectively, have sustained in the death of Professor Benjamin Peirce, in the fiftieth year of his service as a teacher and as a member of this body.

"Gifted with an extraordinary intuition in his favorite science, he was eager to lead where few were able to follow; but all felt the inspiration of his profound thought and earnest utterance. With full consciousness of his own powers, he over-estimated the abilities of others. Those who came into intimate contact with him were attracted by the simplicity of his nature and elevated by the nobility of his mind. His more public services to science and to the country have given him a wider reputation than belongs to the teacher; but the College has a portion in the heritage of all its illustrious sons."

WHY SHOULD HARVARD PROFESSORS BE DISFRANCHISED?

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

THE last Massachusetts Legislature settled finally the question of the eligibility, as Harvard overseers, of non-residents of Massachusetts. As a member of the legislature, I was very glad to vote for this measure; and glad also to see that there was no petty or factious feeling in that body, in regard to Harvard University; but, on the other hand, a perfect willingness to adopt any legislation about which the friends of the institution could cordially agree. This being the case, it seems well to consider whether any farther modification is desirable, in respect to the election of overseers.

By the "act in relation to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College" every "officer of government or instruction of said College" is prohibited from voting for overseers.

When the act was passed, this excluded class comprised a comparatively small number; but it includes by the last catalogue not less than a hundred and eighty-three persons, most of whom are actual or honorary alumni of the College, and would be entitled to vote for overseers, were it not for their official position. The circle is now so wide that many of these officers reside elsewhere than in Cambridge; and some of them are not permanently connected with the University, but are gentlemen eminent in particular departments, who are called in to give lectures for a single year. All are, by the nature of the case, peculiarly interested in the welfare of the institution, and are likely to be much better informed in regard to it than the mass of the graduates. Can any good reason be given why these officers alone among the alumni should be deprived of their votes?

The only reason that occurs to me is the fact that they are in a manner interested in the result, inasmuch as all such officers are appointed, or at least confirmed, by the Board of Overseers. But this, so far from being a reason for their disfranchisement, seems rather a reason for their enfranchisement. As one professor very sensibly writes to me, "In what school was the doctrine learned that the governed should have no voice in choosing their governors?" Under our national system of government, neither the possession nor the expectation of office is held to be any disqualification for voting. President Hayes is not disfranchised because he is president, nor is Gen. Garfield because he expects to be; nor has the utmost demand of civil service reform ever proposed to take away the right of voting from the *employés* of custom-house or post-office. In our town or city elections the public-school teachers, if they are otherwise voters, may vote for the school-committee on whom their annual appointment depends; whereas the Harvard-University instructors are denied that privilege, although most of them have no annual appointment in view. As matters now stand, this theory that the professors are an interested body refutes itself. So long as a man merely wishes a professorship, and is therefore an interested party, this fact does not prevent him from voting "early and often" for overseers; but so soon as he is appointed, and has nothing more to hope or fear from the members of the Board, he is excluded from voting for them.

It may be said that these officers are at present well satisfied, and ask for no change. That is always the argument employed to defend all disqualifications. My reason for attaching little weight to it, in this case, is the fact that my own attention was first called to the matter, last winter, by a professor of the University, who wrote of this exclusion, "I have felt it an absurd degradation ever since I came there." Another professor alluded to the same matter, in a somewhat sarcastic vein, in a speech at the Commencement dinner; and I have good reason to believe that this feeling extends to others. If so, it is an important point; for all will agree that any thing which increases the self-respect of teachers must add to their usefulness, in the end, and so to the prosperity of institutions of learning. But the most important consideration, after all, is this, — that, if a great university is to be governed by its own alumni, it is a mistake to disfranchise precisely those alumni who know most about it, and have most interest in its wise administration.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. No. 6.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL. No. 3.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

NEAR the close of the second part of the Rev. Henry F. Jenks's sketch of the Boston Public Latin School, in the November issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER, he said that the Latin School Association had a few years ago established the practice of having annually a public dinner in Boston. The fifth of this series of annual dinners took place at the Parker House, Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, and was a success in every particular. The chairman was Hon. Henry Kemble Oliver (1818), the venerable mayor of Salem, who presided in his proverbial jovial style, to the enjoyment of the almost one hundred persons who were present. The Divine blessing was asked by the Rev. Edward A. Renouf (1838), of Keene, N.H. After-dinner speeches were made by Charles K. Dillaway (1825), a former master of the School; Moses Merrill (1856), the present master; Frederick O. Prince (1836), mayor of Boston; Charles W. Eliot (1853), president of Harvard University; the Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, James Freeman Clarke (1829), and Edward Everett Hale (1839); George G. Crocker (1864); Godfrey Morse (1870); Dr. John P. Reynolds (1845); William Gallagher (1869), one of the sub-masters of the School; and Henry F. Jenks (1863). A batch of interesting letters from invited guests was read. It will be seen from the list of speakers, that almost all of them are graduates of Harvard College, with which the Latin School is so closely allied. Nearly all the speeches were of direct interest to the School alone; but two of them, those of President Eliot and Henry Ward Beecher, contained much of universal interest, and are therefore printed in full.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN, — If it was my uncle William H. Eliot (1815), who led the chairman of the evening into the college choir, and there brought him to that exquisite skill in music which enabled him to write the tune of Federal Street [applause], I think that my uncle rendered an inestimable service to many generations.

I find my reminiscences of the Latin School somewhat different from those of most of the speakers who have heretofore addressed you this evening. In the first place, I do not have to invent any elaborate reasons to account for my presence here. I do not have to rely, like the chairman, upon any cow that I drove in my youth to Boston Common as a pasture; I was a Boston boy born and bred, as was my father before me. In the next place, I have not those vivid recollections of cowhides and ferules, of smarts and tinglings, which have been so frequently alluded to at these dinners with a kind of tender interest. I never saw the thorough gentleman who was at the head of the school during the whole of my connection with it, strike a boy [applause], and my recollections of such discipline at the school are few and faint. I dare say that the quality of the school underwent a considerable change in Mr. Dixwell's time; I think it must have. And I conceive that it was a very fortunate change, although those who in future generations sit at this annual dinner will perhaps miss those feeling allusions to the former mode of discipline with which we have been so much entertained.

Then again, I must confess, as I believe I have once before at these dinners, that I do not find the reminiscences of boyhood the most precious of my life, or look back upon the events and performances of boyhood as the most satisfactory and pleasurable things in my experience. It is much pleasanter to me to make you a short speech here, after a good dinner, than it was to get up, as I had to, at thirteen years of age, on the stage at the Lowell Institute, and say with Daniel O'Connell, "I do not rise to fawn or cringe to this house." These affectionate laudations of the sports and fights of boys, as though they were the most interesting things that ever occurred to us, I cannot fully agree with. I have enjoyed very much more the games and contests of men; and it seems to me that the joys and satisfactions of men are infinitely better worth having than any joys or satisfactions of our boyish years.

I shall not have to go beyond the facts which have been presented here to-night to account for an intense interest on my part in the Boston Latin School. We were told by Master Merrill that there were twenty-six boys this year fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, of whom twenty-four went to Harvard College. Now, that is a very strong fact for me. Being a Boston Latin School boy myself, I take a great pride in the record that the Latin School is now beginning to make in the colleges of New England. I say "now beginning to make;" because there has been, during the last ten years, a period of transition and revolution in this school, and during that transitional period the actual visible fruits of the school's work were not what they used to be, and not what they are sure to be in the future. The Latin School of my day was by no means as good a school as the Latin School of to-day. I remember that when I went from the school to Harvard College, I knew not a single word of either French or German, that I had never studied one particle of natural science of any sort, and that I had never given an hour's time in school to the study of any English classic.

I observe with the greatest satisfaction that all these things are carefully provided for in the new programme. Nearly one-eighth of the school time of the Latin School boy is now given to English classics; and it is to be observed, too, that much more attention is now given to fluency and elegance in translation, than was given twenty or even ten years ago. I cordially agree with the remark of Rev. Mr. Beecher in his letter just read, — that a great object in the study of the ancient languages is to get a better command of one's own. Here I should like to make one suggestion of possible improvement. We can hardly spare out of school life all the afternoons and the whole of Saturday and Sunday in every week; and a very good subject with which partially to occupy these large intervals is that study of natural history to which the present programme of the school allots but an inadequate time. In Germany and in many other places in Europe, schoolmasters look after the walks and excursions of their pupils. Most parents are, of course, entirely incompetent to take their children into the fields, and teach them what they might there learn with delight. I believe the city of Boston would do well to extend the charge of the schoolmaster to this attractive domain of open-air instruction in science. Should we not all like to see squads of Latin School boys going to the sea-beaches and into the fields and woods, in the companionship of their natural-history masters, to make intimate acquaintance with some of the wonders of geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoölogy?

But I must not forget that the Latin School trains boys for other colleges beside Harvard. It is a legitimate satisfaction that our Association welcomes to this festival the graduates of many colleges. I think that we are about to see realized a considerable degree of unity of action among the colleges of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in regard to their statements of their requisitions for admission, — a unity which will be of great advantage to the preparatory schools. Mr. Merrill would tell us that it has been a serious difficulty in preparing a class of boys for several colleges, that the requisitions at the various colleges of New England have been curiously and absurdly different. These differences of apparent standard upon common subjects were not deep or large, but on that very account they were the more annoying to the schools. It will appear in the forthcoming catalogues of ten colleges in New England, that a good approach to uniformity of requisition on common subjects has already been secured.

One of the greatest improvements in the admission requisitions of colleges within the last few years is the change in regard to the requisitions in Latin and Greek. In my time at the Latin School, — and indeed until within five years, — boys were obliged to read certain quantities of Latin and certain quantities of Greek in order to obtain admission to this college or that. Now those quantities are becoming smaller and smaller, but the colleges are demanding instead a reasonable power over the Latin and Greek languages; that is to say, a capacity to translate at sight from Latin and Greek into English, and a capacity to render simple English into Latin and Greek. This is one of the greatest academic improvements of our time, for it vivifies the methods of teaching the dead languages not only in school but in college. It is this change, also, which has enabled several of the colleges of New England to come to an approximate agreement as to their admission requisitions: they have in effect decided to insist rather upon a reasonable power of translating than upon evidence that certain books have been read. Of course the diversities in the descriptions given by the different colleges of their requisitions upon common subjects were not really very significant, but they were adhered to with a curious tenacity. There is a story about Lord Palmerston which illustrates very well the frame of mind into which the several college faculties ultimately came. It is said that at a very important cabinet meeting during his premiership, where the policy of the government upon a difficult subject was to be determined before the ministers went into the Houses of Parliament in the evening, violent dissensions arose, and the meeting seemed likely to break up in disorder. In fact, many members had risen and made as though they were going to leave the room. No conclusion had been arrived at, and time was rapidly flying. At last Lord Palmerston put his back against the door, and said: "Gentlemen, this won't do: I don't care *what* you say, but you must all say *the same thing*." It is in that spirit, I think, that the colleges have finally come to a reasonable agreement upon this difficult subject of requisitions for admission. I anticipate important gains for secondary education throughout New England from these changes.

The masters of the Latin School, the School Committee and the Board of

Supervisors may feel assured that whatever good work they do in the Boston Latin School propagates itself rapidly over the country, and has an influence far beyond this city and this State. The improvements in the school during the past ten years are wonderful for their range and rapidity. It seems to me that the school has now arrived at a point where what is most needed is steadiness and continuity: a stable school for a considerable period of years upon its present basis is what I hope the Committee, the Supervisors, and Master Merrill are going to give us.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, — I don't see any of my classmates here. I see that almost all these men are young men. I am an old man. I think it is about fifty-four years since I recited Latin to Mr. Gould. I have no doubt Mr. Dillaway has forgotten some of the instruction that he imparted to me. I recollect when I held out my hand, and took fifteen rattan-strokes upon it. [Laughter.] If I had only remembered my declensions in Greek and Latin as well as I remember the discipline of the school, I should be a much wiser man than I am now. I am not an alumnus. I did not take the whole course. Indeed, I was like a man who was called away from the dinner when they had only served the soup, — the substantial joints and the delicacies came after. I remember, however, with very great pleasure the year that I did spend in the Latin School, and, although I cannot analyze and declare what the profit was, I have no doubt, by faith, that it did do me good. In regard to the continuance of the course, it has been a regret to me all my life that I had not the discipline which was in force, at the time I was a scholar there, of the memory. I remember very well my admiration — for we admire the gifts that we have not ourselves — of what was called "*capping*," in Latin and Greek. I recollect very well the classes that were called out, with Simmons at the head of one, and I have forgotten who, perhaps it was Buckingham, was at the head of the other. I remember they put down every man but their two selves, and they did not sit down until there was no more Latin left. To have attained such memory, I think would have been above all price to me. I am not a classical scholar. I can crawl in Latin. I cannot do even that, in Greek. But, nevertheless, I do not judge the benefits of a classical education by my poor improvement of it. I hold that in any system of education that becomes the manhood of our age, the classics should certainly form a conspicuous element. [Applause.] Not simply on account of the training which the acquisition of ancient languages gives to men, but because it connects the life of the noblest men now with the personal life of the noblest men in times gone by. We enter into them by converse in the very language in which they thought and spoke. Every great scholar should carry within him the life and sympathy of every other of every age. Centuries are but articulations of the spine, and thought is the spinal marrow that gives unity to the whole body.

When it happened to be my privilege to examine many of the galleries of Europe, there was nothing that so much interested me as the "studies" of the great masters, — the Carracci, Titian, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Rubens, and others, — which are preserved in the different galleries. The great pictures themselves did not bring me so near to the artists, as the sketches and progressive studies which led to the accomplished picture. I saw in them the artist in the act of thinking; here a hand, next the same hand in changed position, again altered in several ways; a faint sketch of a group, the recomposition of it just below, a suggestion of a change in that: all these were as if the master had stood by me and pointed to the progress of his own thoughts. In the same way, we should better understand Demosthenes, Cicero, and the dramatists, if we had before us the blotted leaves which traced the development of their thoughts. But next to that, to think in their language, to embrace their work in the very vehicle in which they developed it, is to bring ourselves nearer to their very personality than in any other way. The unity of the human race is not by juxtaposition, but by the interfiliation of all great natures, one with another, from the beginning of time to the present day.

Now in America we are undertaking what perhaps is, in some respects, the most gigantic task that has ever been undertaken. We are undertaking to give an education to the whole people. A great many persons, therefore, argue, as the common people have neither time nor opportunity for these higher studies, why should not our system of education give to them the fruit and the result? Teach them science! I fancy that the law of subordination is seen nowhere else more strikingly than in this matter. The lower grade of men are influenced by the section next above them; that section learns by looking up and feeling the influence of the class just above it, and that class takes its influence from the class above it. Now, you never can draw the bottom up very high unless the top has gone up very high. For, although the mind acts directly upon the great mass at the bottom, it acts by this law of transition from class to class; and the higher these scholars, the highly educated men, the higher the next class will be, and then the next. And you will draw up the bottom a great deal easier by increasing the height of the top than by any other method whatever. [Applause.] And as these thoughts come from a perfectly disinterested quarter in this matter, as I am not biased by the great acquirements that I have made in classical lore, as I am a man of the common people, and have been working all my life for the common people, and have come to inspect this higher department from cool observation and practical standpoint, I hope they may not be considered unworthy of your consideration.

It gives me great pleasure to stand again in this place, where I have stood for many, many years since I was a boy; and I can say that while the Latin School that used to stand upon this ground is most agreeable to my memory, the place itself has continued to grow more and more precious to me ever since. I hope that this institution of which I was honored to be a member for a single year may have a history in days to come that shall be as — shall I say illustrious? — as useful certainly as in the past, and if God please as illustrious. For when the tree is growing it is beautiful, when age has given it the power to blossom it is more beautiful, and when it has strength to bear abundant fruit, and that year by year, it is the most beautiful of all. The school is dropping now from its branches ripe fruit. May its roots never see drought, may its leaf never wither, may its fruit never be worm-eaten! [Applause.]

A STUDY OF HOLDEN CHAPEL.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

OPPOSITE the windows of the room I first occupied in college was a small building which attracted my attention and stimulated my curiosity. I was told it was called Holden Chapel. Unlike all the other College buildings, it seemed to be deserted. No paths were worn to its doors, which were perpetually closed. What was concealed within its walls? The building fascinated me. Was it haunted? To my excited imagination it would not have been surprising, if some night I had seen a procession of old presidents passing in pale light across its windows. It was nearly a year before I saw its door open, and students passing into it as if to a college exercise. But it was not till late in my senior year that my own feet crossed its threshold. Then, with the rest of my class, I stumbled up a narrow flight of stairs, and groped my way through a blind passage, till I came to an apartment lighted only from the roof, and furnished with semicircular seats rising very steeply one behind another, till they nearly reached the ceiling. On the stage of this little amphitheatre, laid out on a table, was what seemed a human corpse, but was in fact only a most deathlike representation of one in wax, made to take apart in portions corresponding to those which the dissecting-knife would carve out of a real subject. Over this ghastly object a skeleton was suspended. Both were used in illustration of an intensely interesting course of anatomical lectures delivered in appropriately sepulchral tones by Dr. John Collins Warren. I also attended chemical lectures in a melancholy apartment in the lower story of the building.

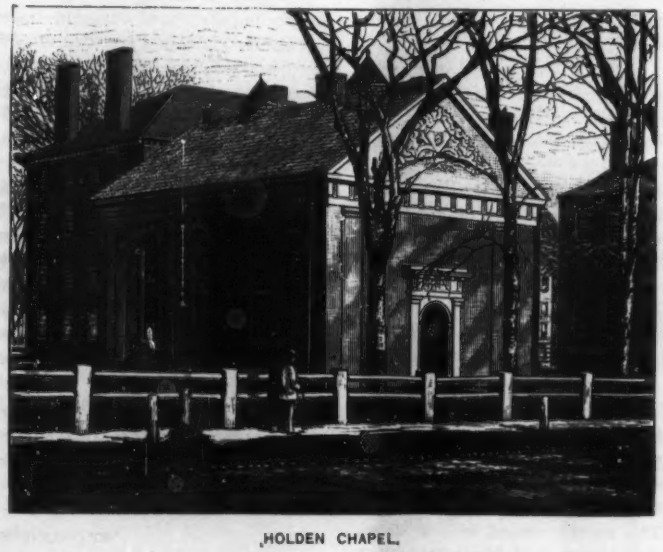
Thus were the secrets of Holden Chapel in part revealed. But there are still some unexplained mysteries about it. Its history suggests several questions, to some of which no very satisfactory answers can be given, and others cannot be answered at all.

It was built in 1744 by a donation for the purpose from Madam Holden and her daughters, the widow and children of Hon. Samuel Holden, an eminent citizen of London, distinguished for his abilities, integrity, and piety, who had been at the head of the Bank of England, a member of Parliament, and a leader among the Dissenters, and who had during his life been the most munificent benefactor the College had then had. It was designed to supply a need that the College had till that time experienced, of a place for prayers specially devoted to that purpose; and as a chapel it was undoubtedly first used. Yet, only twenty-two years after its erection, when the new Harvard Hall was completed after the fire, history informs us that a room in that building, at the west end of the lower story, was appropriated to use as a chapel. Graduates who were in college when University Hall was finished, and the chapel in that building was first used, have informed me, that up to that time they had attended prayers in Harvard Hall, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, that room in Harvard was the college chapel for nearly half a century.

The questions then arise, 1. Why did the building so soon cease to be used for the purpose for which it was expressly erected? And, 2. When it was no longer used as a chapel, for what purpose was it used, from 1766 to 1814, when it was divided into two stories and four apartments, and appropriated to the anatomical and chemical lectures delivered to undergraduates? There is an apparent blank in its history of forty-eight years.

The answers to the first of these questions are conjectural and unsatisfactory. It is said that the building was found to be uncomfortable. Undoubtedly it was so, during a considerable portion of the year. In the earliest representations of it, it appears without a chimney. But our ascetic ancestors chose to have their places of prayer uncomfortable. It was probably not more uncomfortable than every meeting-house in the land. Again it is said, that the chapel was found to be too small. This may possibly have been the controlling reason. The classes in those years averaged thirty. Four such classes may be imagined to be comfortably arranged within the building. The classes, however, were on the increase, and the approaching need of ampler space may have been anticipated. The room in Harvard, however, was not so much larger as to afford a prospect of relief for any great length of time. It is more difficult to conceive how in 1814 four classes of fifty could have been comfortably seated in the chapel in Harvard.

In my search for an answer to the second query, I find a speech by Dr. John C. Warren, delivered at the Harvard Centennial, in which he says that his father and himself had delivered annual courses of lectures in Holden Chapel, for more than sixty consecutive years. This fact throws much needed light on the history of the building, and reduces the supposed blank in it to comparatively few years. It appears, then, that the chapel was occupied by the medical faculty long before it was remodelled in 1814. From this assertion of Dr. Warren's, and from scattered notices in Quincy's History of the College, I infer, that when, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, the corporation organized a medical department, — with almost no funds for its support, and with nothing to offer its professors but the title, and leave to collect fees from their pupils, — Holden Chapel was assigned to it as its local habitation. There its small assets of anatomical preparations and books were deposited; and there all its lectures, both to professional students and to undergraduates, were delivered. The chapel was the sole seat of the medical faculty from its institution in 1783 till the college in Mason Street, Boston, was built in 1815. Then the professional school was transferred to Boston, and the anatomical and chemical lectures continued to be delivered to undergraduates in Holden Chapel, till Boylston Hall was finished in 1858. From that time the academic lectures of the medical faculty have been given in Boylston Hall; and each story of Holden Chapel was made into one apartment, and used for various college purposes of recitation and lecture. At one time the second story was occupied by the Everett Athenæum. During the last summer, the dividing floor has been removed; and the whole building is again to be seen in a single apartment, looking very much as it looked to President Holyoke and his students. The building still exhibits on its front pediment the armorial bearings of the Holden family carved in wood. Long may its venerable walls stand, a monument of the pious generosity of its donors in the day of small things, and bearing their name down to distant generations!



HOLDEN CHAPEL.

THE HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ITS SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

BY ALFRED A. WHEELER.

THE Harvard Club, founded in San Francisco in 1874, has just given its seventh annual dinner. Once every three months the Club meets and dines at the Palace Hotel; but only once a year do these gatherings assume the character of a formal celebration, honored by the presence of invited guests, and enlivened by the rhapsodies of an odist and a poet. The autumn meeting is set apart for these festivities; and at the recent celebration thirty-seven of the sixty-eight members of the club, who are chosen from all departments of the University, sat down to dinner.

The dinner was followed by an address of the Hon. Horace Davis, who in the absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, sat at the head of the table. He began by recalling a remark President Eliot had made to him, — "You must have very good schools in San Francisco." The right to this compliment, Mr. Davis said, had just been again asserted in a way of which he knew the club would be most glad to hear. Two boys from the San Francisco High School had just entered Harvard without conditions, one of them with "honors" in four out of eight subjects, the other with "honors" in five out of fifteen subjects. This was by no means the first time boys had gone to Harvard equally well prepared from the same school; and the club was proud that the principal of that school, William T. Reid, was a Harvard graduate and a member of the club. But the interesting feature of the present case was that one of these boys who did so well went to Harvard in spite of pressing pecuniary necessities which obliged him to go overland by the emigrant-train. Had Mr. Davis known beforehand, he would gladly have paid this boy's expenses by the regular train, and many other members of the club would have been glad to do the same thing. But the boy went, and in spite of three weeks' hard travel had pluck, spirit, and ability enough to enter with great distinction. This, said Mr. Davis, brings home to us the value of a Harvard education, which, according to Mr. Davis, consists in three chief advantages. First, the average term of life of the Harvard graduate is fifty-four years, while the average age reached by graduates of other colleges is only forty-eight; so that by going to Harvard a man makes a clear gain of six years of life! Secondly, the Harvard graduate values wealth not for what it is, but for what it brings. Thirdly, the gains of a Harvard education, or of any other, are carried forever in one's own brain, and cannot be taken away by stock-brokers, or diminished by fluctuations of stock-markets.

Mr. Davis's speech was followed by an Ode to Fair Harvard, sung by all the company. It was written by one of the oldest graduates in the club, Stephen H. Phillips. The closing stanza is as follows: —

> "May thy life last forever; thy praise aye endure
> On the lips of all generous youth;
> Thy renown be world-wide, and thy work ever sure;
> Firm and earnest thy voice for the truth.
> Be a harbor of refuge in freedom's dark hour,
> For bright boys and ripe scholars a home;
> While prosperity, honor, and nobly earned power
> Mark thy progress through ages to come."

The singing of the ode was followed by the poem of Fairfax H.

Wheelan, of the last graduating class, who gave an amusing picture of Harvard life, and sustained here the reputation for wit which he won at college last spring by writing a burlesque for the Hasty Pudding Club.

The guests of the evening were then toasted; and Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, responded with a long speech.

This was followed by a very amusing speech from Judge Bolt, the president of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and a graduate of Amherst. He wished to insist upon, rather than to depreciate, the value of a college-education; but at the same time he wished to warn recent graduates against certain illusions which he thought were common to them. They were apt to imagine that they knew every thing. Now, Faust also entertained this idea; "but, if you remember," said Judge Bolt, "it was just at this point that the Devil came in." Young men just out of college were like a crowd of naked boys standing on the end of a pier running into the sea, and with nothing but sheepskins for life-preservers. They were all afraid to jump in: but as soon as they plucked up courage enough to do so, they learnt two things, — first, that the water was not as cold as they expected; second, that there were a great many good swimmers who hadn't any sheepskins.

A number of college-songs came next in order, and the regular speeches then closed with the remarks of Stephen H. Phillips. He pointed out the increased influence of late years exercised by the alumni in advancing the interests of Harvard. It was difficult to say precisely how much had been done in this direction by the Harvard Club of San Francisco; but it was generally conceded that the club had done not a little to maintain the prestige of Harvard in California. The club had also established a fund which was steadily increasing, and would ultimately be devoted to a scholarship or some other beneficiary foundation. With a view, also, to making Harvard more accessible to Californians by diminishing expenses, the club had appointed a committee to suggest to President Eliot the expediency of holding annual examinations for admission in San Francisco; and had expressed its readiness to bear the expense of making this scheme known by circulars and advertisements in the principal cities of California and Oregon. Mr. Phillips did not see why this might not be the beginning of wider schemes of co-operation between Harvard and her graduates than any yet attempted. The Roman Church afforded a splendid example of what could be accomplished by well-organized co-operation under a central head. There was no reason why Harvard should not profit by this same method. Her influence would be extended, and her aspirations to a national position more surely realized, if she bound her graduates to her by more than merely sentimental attachment. The speech closed with a strong plea that the club should strive by every means in its power to second the cosmopolitanism of Harvard.

This brought to an end the formal part of the entertainment. Impromptu speeches, songs, piano-music, and stories filled up the rest of the evening until it was time to sing "Auld Lang Syne."

PHYSICAL RESEARCH AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

THE friends of science are now making an appeal for the support of physical research at this University; and it seems fitting to state as definitely as possible what would be done with whatever funds may be given for the endowment of a physical laboratory. The future can often be forecast from the past and present. To-day there are three investigations in progress in the physical laboratory, the aims of which can be briefly stated as follows: —

No. 1. The thermo-electric properties of metals at very low temperatures. The scientific bearings of this subject are many. If it can be proved that a junction of two metals can be used to determine with precision temperatures below the point where the mercury thermometer cannot be used, by reason of the freezing of mercury, a contribution will have been made to the subject of heat. A complete investigation of the thermo-electric properties of metals is much needed. In the future, it may be shown that it will be more economical to use coal directly to generate electricity by heating the junctions of different metals than to employ steam to drive machines, which in turn transform the energy of steam into electricity, as is now done in the production of the electric light.

No. 2. The effect of great cold upon the properties of magnetic metals. By the use of solid carbonic acid, a degree of cold in the neighborhood of 75° below zero can be obtained. If the magnetic condition of metals depends upon their molecular condition, we should expect a change in the capacity, so to speak, of iron and steel for magnetism. Iron is so largely used in machines which convert motion into light and heat, that any addition to our knowledge of its magnetic character will prove of practical value.

No. 3. General spectroscopic work. The field of spectroscopic analysis is very great, and much work is needed before any extended generalizations can be made. An investigation upon the effect of pressure and temperature on the absorption of light by vapors is in progress.

The subjects I have selected are such as suit the instruments now in the physical laboratory. The instruments, however, should generally be suited to the subject, and not the subjects to the instruments.

At present, more time is spent in re-adjusting apparatus which is necessarily disarranged for purposes of instruction, on account of the limited amount of apparatus and the narrow space for work, than is employed in actual scientific investigation. In order that investigations in physical science can be carried on, a fund is needed for increasing the apparatus suitable for research, and a fund, the interest of which can be devoted each year for running expenses and to the employment of a skilled mechanician.

With more modern appliances in the shape of instruments, with rooms suitable for scientific investigation, with trained assistants and a University mechanician to aid in the details of physical investigation, systematic work could be carried on at this University in the subjects of light, heat, sound, and electricty.

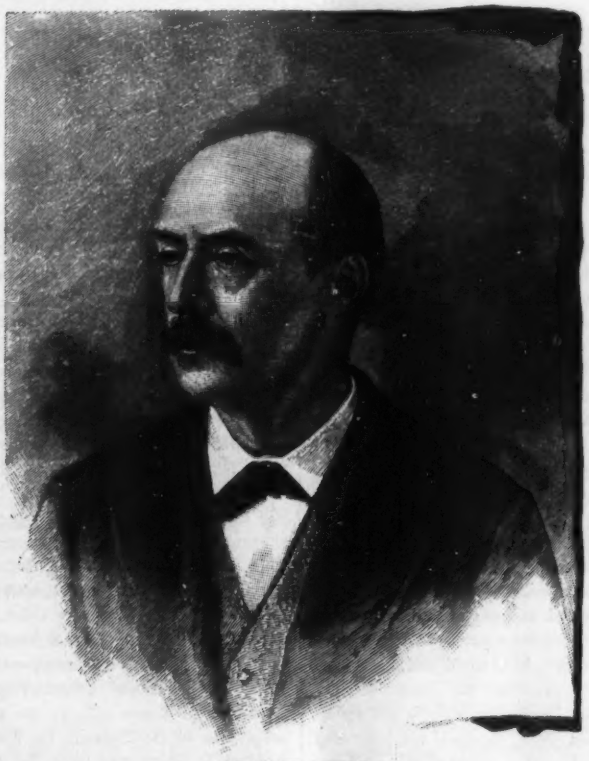
The importance of physical investigation is daily attracting more attention; its bearings upon practical life, upon physiological investigation, and its relations to the science of medicine in general, are recognized by all students both at home and abroad. This article is written with the hope that it will meet the eyes of those to whom I may not have the pleasure of personally representing the condition of physical research at this University.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

BY JULIUS H. WARD.

THE class of 1855 at Harvard includes many men who have already distinguished themselves in the different professions, a few who are very distinguished, and one or two like Phillips Brooks and Alexander Agassiz who have a unique reputation. Every man who makes his mark in life has some original traits which characterize his boyhood. It might be inferred that the son of Professor Louis Agassiz would know how to draw, and would inherit a love of natural history. Alexander Agassiz inherited thus much, and his classmates testify that his ability with the pencil and brush was often put to excellent uses during his college life. He also inherited his father's wonderful persistence in accurate study and research; in fact, in his case as in many others, not only was "the child the father of the man," but, to a certain degree, the mantle of the father was sure to fall upon the son, and it fell in this wise: Professor Agassiz had too much to do to be a rich man; and his son Alexander, on leaving college in 1855, was obliged to study for a profession. He chose the calling of a civil engineer, and entered the Lawrence Scientific School with this purpose in view, where he was gradua.ed in January, 1857, taking the degree of B.S. He then passed three terms in the chemical department, and in March, 1859, left for California. While engaged in his scientific studies he was also one of the teachers in Professor Agassiz' school for young ladies. He had not been long in San Francisco before he received the appointment of assistant in the Coast

Survey, and spent most of his time, until the rainy season began, in surveying the north-west boundary. He then returned to San Francisco, finished the office-work of the season, and resigned his position. It was at this time that his skill with the pencil was brought into service in drawing specimens of the fish caught along the shore of our north-western boundary. He also began to collect specimens for his father, and showed himself an adept in their study and preservation. He passed the greater part of the winter of 1859–60 at Panama and Acapulco, collecting specimens for the Museum at Cambridge, under his father's direction. Returning in the spring to San Francisco, he remained in that city collecting specimens, and largely engaged in studying fishes, of which he made remarkably fine drawings. He next visited the interior of California, and examined the principal mines. On returning to Cambridge in July, 1860, he received the appointment of Agent of the Museum, and immediately began to prepare for his new duties. With this end in view he took a full course of study in the zoölogical and geological department of the Scientific School in the winter of 1861–62, and then entered upon his duties in the Museum as assistant in zoölogy, taking full charge in the absence of the Director. In 1865, the Museum not requiring all his time, he made a venture in coal-mining in Pennsylvania; and this led the way to the great venture of his life, to his transition from comparative poverty to great wealth, and to the unfolding of possibilities in his own career of which he then hardly dreamed. The Lake Superior copper-mine, called the "Calumet," and another called the "Hecla," then existed, and had just been scratched, but could not be said to be developed. It was reserved for Alexander Agassiz to unfold the richest copper-mines in the world; and for two years and a half he was buried in the bowels of the earth on the shores of Lake Superior, working on the average fourteen hours a day, sinking the shaft, and developing powers as a mining engineer, and as the organizer of the opening of the mine, which were as unknown to himself before this experience as the mines themselves were unknown to the world. His labor was enormous, and the credit of making these mines what they are to-day belongs exclusively to him. It is true that others supplied the working capital; but Mr. Agassiz supplied the brains, and carried the work to the point of overwhelming success. The same qualities which made his father great as an investigator in science made the son successful as a scientific explorer on Lake Superior. The mining experience was practically over in the autumn of 1869; and Alexander Agassiz, who had nearly worked himself to death in order to make the mines yield their treasures to the world, came back to Boston, in his thirty-fifth year, his energies for study and research and original investigation sharpened by his Western toil, and his position so well assured in respect of money, that he could do any thing he liked. It seemed as if all that a man of his tastes could ask for, in point of opportunity, had been granted to him. Since then he has been engaged in what is more and more manifest as the great work of his life.



ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

In the autumn of 1869 he visited Europe, and examined the museums and collections of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Northern Europe, returning a year later to resume his duties as assistant curator of the Museum. On the death of Professor Agassiz in 1874, he was appointed curator, which office he still holds, and has given his time and wealth very largely in the succeeding years to the development and the private endowment of this institution. President Eliot is authority for the statement that he has contributed, since 1871, no less than $230,000 to the single department of the University with which he is connected, besides numerous gifts and subscriptions to other departments. His way of giving has been peculiar. He is one of the few men who are able to give money for praisworthy objects without making any fuss about it. When he sees a need in one of the departments of the University, to use President Eliot's words, "he goes and supplies it, pays the bill, and says nothing about the transaction." It is in this way that he has become one of the chief benefactors of Harvard. The Museum of Natural History could not but flourish, in the hands of one who has not only given it his best thought, but supplied out of his own purse all its special needs; and in thus continuing the work which his illustrious father left undone in 1873, he has built up the noblest and truest monument to Professor Louis Agassiz' scientific genius. But this is only a portion of the work which has taken his thought. He is an original investigator, and has substantially added to our knowledge of natural history. Simply to describe the original work done by him, and communicated to the learned societies of which he is a member, would take more space than is here given to the labors of his life. What distinguishes his investigations is that they strike into the very heart of pure science. He is no theorist. He ventures nothing in which the facts will not verify his inductions. He is certain as far as he goes, and his work to-day is substantially the same as that in which his father distinguished himself; but between the two there is a wide difference. Both have the merit of patient, original research, but the father had the poetry of science, in which the son does not share; the father was never more at home than before an audience with a crayon in his hand, and the son never faces an audience or makes a speech if he can help it; the father was so unconscious of the value of money, except for the purposes of science, that others had to keep his purse, while the son is the president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, which he organized, and is one of the clearest-headed men of business to be found in Cambridge or Boston.

Alexander Agassiz' private work, so to speak, is as extensive as that by which he is professionally known at Harvard. In 1875 he made an expedition to the west coast of South America to examine the copper-mines of Peru and Chili, during which time he gathered an immense collection of Peruvian antiquities, now in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge. In the same year he was invited by Sir Wyville Thomson to assist him in arranging and making up the collections of the great English exploring expedition of the "Challenger," and brought back with him to this country a part of these collections; since then writing a full report on the sea-urchins of this famous expedition, which has very great value as a contribution to original research. Since 1876 he has spent every winter in similar deep-sea dredging expeditions, the superintendent of the Coast Survey having each year placed at his disposal the steamer "Blake," for this purpose. In these expeditions he has explored the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Caribbean Sea. Only last June he was

off on another deep-sea dredging trip, and this is the way he lives and labors. He is scarcely through with one task before he has another in hand. His work is nearly always what nobody has done before him, involving researches in some department of natural history of which science as yet knows nothing; and his studies are as accurate and thoroughly worked out as it is possible to make them. His method as a scientist is the method of a master.

Personally Mr. Agassiz is a bright, intelligent, busy man, easily approached, something more than a man of science, abounding in liveliness, interested in all that interests humanity, but too much occupied with special work ever to be idle. His life has been one of continuous development along the lines which his genius or temperament has naturally led him. Though a Swiss by birth, he is essentially a Yankee in his intellectual grasp, and in all that belongs to his ordinary life. Few men at forty-five are so full of vigor, or show more reserved vitality. Where so much has been done since he gained the pecuniary leverage which has enabled him to do what he thought best worth doing, what may not be looked for in the rich prime and aftermath?

THE HARVARD-UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE FOR 1880-81.

BY HENRY N. WHEELER, A.M., ITS EDITOR.

THE catalogue[1] for this year differs little from the catalogues of previous years in regard to the nature and arrangement of the information which it contains. Its contents are briefly as follows: a calendar, showing at a glance at what times the events of interest to officers and students take place; legislative acts passed from time to time relating to the government of the University; the statutes of the University; a general list of all officers; and information about the several departments, comprising in each case a list of the faculty and students, the requisitions for admission and graduation, information relating to scholarships, pecuniary aid, and expenses, and other matter peculiar to the department. At the end of the catalogue is a general summary, showing the total number of officers of each grade and of students in each department.

The following are some of the changes in the condition and organization of the University which appear on a comparison of the new catalogue with its predecessors.

There is a vacancy in the Perkins Professorship of astronomy and mathematics, caused by the death of Professor Benjamin Peirce.

Professor Edward J. Young, A.M., has resigned the Hancock Professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, and Crawford Howell Toy, LL.D., is his successor. Two new professorships have been established: one of classical philology, held by William De Forest Allen, Ph.D. (formerly at Yale College); and the other, of Sanskrit, held by Charles Rockwell Lanman, Ph.D. (formerly at the Johns Hopkins University). William G. Hale, A.B., resigned his tutorship in Latin; and John H. Wheeler, Ph.D., and Edward E. Phillips, Ph.D., have been appointed tutors in Greek and Latin. Ernest Young, Ph.D., who has held one of the Parker Fellowships for the past two years, has resumed the position of instructor in history. There are now three more instructors in the English department than heretofore.

Candidates for admission to College are no longer examined by the "Old Method." The requisitions for admission now comprise eleven "prescribed subjects," and four groups of "elective subjects." Every candidate must be examined in all of the *prescribed subjects*, and in at least two of the four groups of *elective subjects*. The following announcement is made in regard to English composition: —

"In 1882 every candidate will also be required to correct specimens of bad English given him at the time of the examination. For this purpose the time of the examination will be lengthened by half an hour." On p. 66 is also an announcement of changes to be made, in the year 1882, in the requisitions in Latin. In each of the four departments of Latin, Greek, mathematics, and physical and natural science, two courses are carried on in the freshman year: a maximum course for those admitted with the elective groups in these departments; and a minimum course for those admitted without the elective groups.

Five "Bright Scholarships," with an annual income, at present, of $275 each, have been established during the past year, making in all one hundred and seventeen scholarships now open to college students. The income derived from the various beneficiary funds, and from the Loan Fund, which is distributed among needy and deserving students, has been increased from $3,800 to $4,700, a large portion of this increase being due to the "Munroe Fund" recently received by the College. The rents of several of the rooms in Thayer Hall have been reduced during the past two years.

The following table shows the number of electives, and the number of exercises a week in each subject that are offered to undergraduates of the College: —

	No. of Electives.	No. of Exercises a week.		No. of Electives.	No. of Exercises a week.
Hebrew	1	3	Political economy	3	8
Sanskrit	1	3	History	8	21
Comparative philology	2	3	Roman law	1	3
Greek	10	20	Fine arts	3	6
Latin	8	16	Music	4	9
English	7	15	Mathematics	9	23
German	8	19	Physics	5	13
French	5	14	Chemistry	7	21
Italian	3	9	Natural history	8	23
Spanish	3	9			
Philosophy	8	21	Total	104	259

In addition to the above, a considerable amount of voluntary instruction is offered; this instruction consists of exercises or lectures in elocution, German literature, physics, geology, physiology and hygiene, and physical training. Under this head are to be placed the "evening readings" (open to the public), which consist mainly of selections from the ancient and modern classics. Of the twenty-one courses of readings announced for the current year, there are nine in Greek, two in Latin, two in German, three in English, and one in each of the following subjects: Lebid and the Arabian Poets; Lectures on the Veda, with translations; French; Italian; and Spanish. Students of regular standing in any one department of the University are admitted free to the instruction in any other department; the many courses offered by the different schools of the University, therefore, are also voluntary courses for the college undergraduate.

In the Scientific School, the number of scholarships has been increased from four to twelve, and the number of students from sixteen to thirty-seven. The new scholarships are for the benefit of graduates of the State Normal Schools.

The requisitions for admission to the Medical School have been much increased, and hereafter each candidate for admission — not a graduate of some college or scientific school — must pass an examination in (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) physics, and (4) an elective subject to be chosen from the following: French, German, the elements of algebra or of plane geometry, botany.

Members of the Graduate Department have now open to them forty-four courses of study; they may also pursue any of the undergraduate courses. There are thirty-four applicants for the higher degrees, and seven holders of fellowships. Last June fourteen graduates received the degree of A.M., and five the degree of Ph.D. In this department "the Toppan Prize" of $150 is offered for the best essay (of sufficient merit) on specified subjects in political science.

The number of bound volumes in the several libraries of the University is 251,625. The college library is open on Sundays, after 1 P.M., for readers only.

On page 216 is matter relating to "The Hemenway Gymnasium, Dudley Allen Sargent, A.B., M.D., Director and Assistant Professor of Physical Training." This gymnasium is open on week-days to all students of the University; and on Saturdays, from 1 P.M. to 2 P.M., for public inspection. Upon entering the University, each student is entitled to a thorough examination by the director, and from the data thus obtained a special order of exercises is prepared. After from three to six months, the student is entitled to another examination, by which the results of his work are ascertained, and his individual case

[1] Since the year 1871 the catalogue has been published as a private enterprise by Charles W. Sever, Cambridge, Mass.; but it is edited each year by some college officer appointed by the President, and is therefore in every respect what it would be were it published by the University. The price is thirty-five cents in paper covers, and sixty cents in cloth covers.

farther prescribed for by the director. A course of informal lectures on the "Uses of the Gymnasium" is also given by the director, in which the theories and principles of physical training are practically illustrated.

At the Harvard Examinations for Women, candidates will hereafter be examined on the subjects required for admission to Harvard College.

The following summary shows the number of teachers and students of the University for the years 1850–51, 1865–66, and 1880–81.

	1850-51.	1865-66.	1880-81.
Teachers	36	44	158
STUDENTS:			
College	293	413	828
Divinity School	23	14	23
Law School	103	177	156
Scientific School	66	79	37
Observatory	..	1	..
Medical School	117	244	241
Dental School	..	..	18
Bussey Institution	..	..	6
Graduate Department	..	..	34
Unmatriculated Students	..	..	15
Holders of Fellowships	..	..	7
Resident Graduates	3	8	2
Whole number of Students	605	936	1,367
Deduct for names inserted more than once	..	..	3
	..	..	1,364

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Three Phases of Modern Theology: Calvinism, Unitarianism, Liberalism. By JOSEPH H. ALLEN, A. M., [1840], lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. Boston: George H. Ellis.

This is a handsome pamphlet of seventy pages, containing three essays or addresses — not controversial, as the title might suggest, but critical, or perhaps we might rather say historical. The first illustrates Calvinism "as a force in history," particularly in the heroic period of the Reformation. The second is a comparison of earlier and later phases of the Unitarian movement, with a somewhat elaborate statement of the relations of science and theology. The third, "The Gospel of Liberalism," is the annual address delivered last June before the Alumni of the Divinity School. Its chief aim appears to be, to explain the term "Scientific Theology," so as to make it include the deeper moral and spiritual convictions characteristic of Christianity. How far it succeeds in reconciling these with the doctrine of evolution, which the writer apparently accepts, the reader must judge for himself.

Gleanings from a Literary Life, 1838–1880. By FRANCIS BOWEN, LL.D., Alford Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1880.

Though there is a great deal that is profound in this book, there is nothing unintelligible except the title. We thought we knew what "gleanings" are; but if these are gleanings, what must the sheaves be? We find here only full, well-bound sheaves of ripened grain.

The papers in this volume are, all of them, worthy of the author's distinguished ability and reputation. Some of them, and not the least valuable, are printed for the first time; others — well remembered by a smaller public than will now enjoy them — are happily transferred from periodicals where they could be found only by special search, to a volume in which they are easily accessible. Time has added to the value of some of these essays, which have lain unpublished for a series of years. Thus the essay on "The Perpetuity of National Debt," had it appeared when written, would have received very little favor; while its reasonings will now seem unanswerable to every intelligent reader, and, but for its date, might be regarded as the outcome of financial experiences which they anticipated. The paper on "Classical and Utilitarian Studies," too, timely when read to a small audience thirteen years ago, will find in many minds a more cordial reception than would have then awaited it. On some of the subjects in political economy and philosophy which are here discussed, Professor Bowen maintains views which will command assent only within a limited circle; but upon these no one can question the lucidness and thoroughness of his treatment, or can find any "gleanings" on the track over which his sickle has passed. On other subjects, as on "The Idea of Cause," and on "The Human and Brute Mind," we have monographs that stand almost or quite alone as regards clear statement, philosophical discrimination, cogent reasoning from premises that can be doubted only by the extreme positivist, and conclusions that can be denied only by invalidating the premises. We regret that we have not time for a careful analysis of the contents of this remarkable volume. It may well be followed by several others of equal value; for the author, in his long editorial career, while chief contributor to his own journal, wrote hardly an article not worth keeping, except now and then on a subject in its very nature ephemeral.

The literary life of nearly half a century covered by these papers is a longer period of successful authorship than has often fallen to the lot of any man; and it is still in full vigor and productiveness. Professor Bowen never had more numerous or more deeply interested pupils than he still gathers about him from year to year; and his latest writings indicate a power still on the increase, and are insuring for him an undisputed primacy in the department which his labors of these many years have enriched and adorned. — *A. P. Peabody.*

The Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California. By J. D. WHITNEY. Being vol. vi., No. 1, of the memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College.

The premature suspension of the geological survey of California in 1874, left in the hands of its director a considerable amount of unfinished work. Of this, a part has already been published on his own responsibility; some of the rest appears now in the above form. After a prefatory chapter on the marked topography of the State and the geology of its mountain ranges, in which the history of the discovery of the comparatively modern age of the gold-bearing rocks is reviewed, the occurrence of the auriferous gravels and their connection with the frequently accompanying volcanic rocks are discussed. The gravels were worn from gold-bearing rocks on the mountain flanks, and carried to their present sites by rivers running down the slope much as do the streams of the present time; over them lie, in many places, sheets of lava which are found to be fragments of once continuous volcanic streams that started high in the mountains and were guided downward by the valleys of their time. But, owing to great changes in the topography since these eruptions, it was not for many years that the true relation of the gravels and lavas was perceived. The gravels were considered by some the product of the sea, brought above water by mountain elevation; and they were supposed by others to mark the line of a single great river flowing north or south, parallel to the flank of the Sierra. The former continuity of the now broken lava-flows was long unnoticed. After the period of volcanic activity, the streams of the slope found themselves turned from their channels by the hardened beds of lava; they therefore began a new set of valleys in the softer rocks alongside of their old courses, and have succeeded so well in establishing the new channels that their waters flow in deep cañons often a thousand feet lower than before.

This leaves the lava streams well above the present valleys, standing as more or less elongated table-mountains, with flat tops and steep sides. Beneath the table cover, securely sealed, are the auriferous gravels of the old channels. It is by no means true that all the old gravels are so carefully preserved. The largest accumulations stand uncovered; it is in these that hydraulic mining has been so highly developed, with its dams, ditches, water-artillery, and sluices. But in order to see the full history of the deposit, it must be examined in an "old channel" mine, under the lava coating of a table-mountain. Such a one is opened on the steep mountain side, a little below the lava; and in most cases a great amount of profitless, dead work must be done in driving a tunnel through the "rim," or side of the old valley, before the gravel, with its grains of gold, is reached.

Fine heliotypes illustrate the processes of hydraulic mining, maps show the distribution of the gravels and lavas, and sections explain their relative positions. In an appendix is a detailed description, by W. H. Pettee, of various classic localities (such as "You Bet," "Red Dog," "Nary Red," and "Plug Ugly"), and a discussion of the gravel question by W. A. Goodyear.

Of more general interest is the part devoted to fossil remains in the gravels, especially the description and illustration of the celebrated Calaveras skull. This famous fossil was discovered in 1866 in sinking a shaft on a table-mountain in Calaveras County; it was in gravel, a hundred and thirty feet from the surface, and the covering was composed of four lava-beds separated by gravel deposits, showing that its prehistoric wearer lived on the slopes of the Sierra before the close of the period of volcanic activity. It has been mercilessly assailed as a hoax, not on account of any suspicious circumstances attending its discovery, but because it was predetermined in the minds of many that man did not live at so ancient a time. The facts in its favor are as follows: The finders of the skull were men of veracity and intelligence, and had no motive for deception; some human bones and a number of human implements have been found under similar lava-flows in other California mines; the Calaveras skull is greatly changed in composition, in a way that often results from fossilization; in form, as described by Dr. Jeffries Wyman, it is related to the Esquimaux, and not to Bret Harte's Missouri miner. It is not hard to choose between these authorities in a sceintific discussion. — *W. M. Davis.*

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

VOL. II. DECEMBER, 1880. No. 6.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

NOW that the first year of THE HARVARD REGISTER is ended, I desire to express my gratitude to President Eliot for many valuable suggestions; to the press, especially in Boston and New York, for their generosity in favorably noticing the successive numbers; to the host of contributors and subscribers, whose names are given elsewhere in this paper; to Rand, Avery, & Co. of Boston, the printers, who, by means of their unsurpassed facilities, experienced workmen, and competent proof-readers, have made THE HARVARD REGISTER one of the best specimens of modern typography to be seen in any monthly periodical; and to the patrons of my advertising columns. There are three firms to whom I am indebted for the greatest pecuniary support:

1. Macullar, Parker, & Company, whose establishment is one of the finest places of business in this country; 2. Houghton, Mifflin, & Company, proprietors of the celebrated Riverside Press, and publishers of the works of an incomparable list of American and British authors; and 3. John C. Paige, Boston's most energetic and best known insurance agent. Among the other advertisers whose constant or generous support has enabled THE REGISTER to exist, are the following: —

Boston.

CHARLES A. SWEET & Co., Bankers and Brokers.
D. P. ILSLEY & Co., Hatters and Furriers.
JOSEPH T. BROWN & Co., Apothecaries and Druggists.
PROCTOR & MOODY, Engravers and Stationers.
GEORGE D. ATKINS, agent Nonotuck Silk Company.
HERMANN S. JUDKINS, agent John & James Dobson.
C. P. KEELER & SON, Geldowsky Furniture Company.
R. M. PULSIFER & Co., Proprietors Boston *Herald*.
WILLIAMS & EVERETT, Art and Picture-frame Dealers.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. of Boston.
READERS' AND WRITERS' ECONOMY Co. of Boston.
SAMUEL S. PIERCE & Co., Family Grocers.
JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON, Pottery and Glassware.
ABRAM FRENCH & Co., Pottery and Glassware.
HENRY H. TUTTLE & Co., Boots and Shoes.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN, & Co., Scales and Typewriters.
WHITTIER MACHINE Co., Elevators and Boilers.
BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.
HEDGES & HODGES, Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of N.J.
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., Private Tutor.

The New York Publishers.

HARPER & BROTHERS, D. APPLETON & Co.

The St. Louis Publishers.

GEORGE I. JONES & Co.

The Boston Publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., LEE & SHEPARD,
ESTES & LAURIAT, T. Y. CROWELL,
GINN & HEATH, LOCKWOOD, BROOKS, & Co.,
D. LOTHROP & Co., LITTLE, BROWN, & Co.,
ROBERTS BROTHERS, HALL & WHITING.

The Jewelry Firms.

TIFFANY & Co., Union Square, New York.
THEODORE B. STARR, Madison Square, New York.
BIGELOW, KENNARD, & Co., Washington Street, Boston.
PALMER, BATCHELDER, & Co., Washington Street, Boston.

I have mentioned these firms by reason of sincere gratitude; for, although they have simply paid for space in my advertising columns, they have at the same time provided the greater part of the money that was absolutely needed to pay the current expenses. How grateful I am to them, none but myself can realize; for no one can appreciate the difficulties under which THE REGISTER has struggled during the past year, — conducted as it has been solely by one undergraduate, who has procured the contributions, arranged for the illustrations, edited the contents, supervised the mechanical work, canvassed the subscriptions, and solicited the advertisements. It has cost nearly one thousand dollars a month, and was begun without a dollar of capital. It met, at the outset, considerable opposition from several quarters, and its early suspension was prophesied by many persons. Yet it has lived through its year of experiment; and the persons and firms to whom its success, by reason of their contributions, subscriptions, and advertisements, is due, have their names gratefully recorded in this issue.

It is also with the heartiest gratitude that I have to state, that, owing to the prompt renewal of old subscriptions, and the addition of many new ones, THE REGISTER will begin the new year with a much brighter prospect, and will continue, I trust, with far greater satisfaction than it has given in the past year.

MOSES KING.

THROUGHOUT the year 1880 THE HARVARD REGISTER has been sent regularly to upwards of two thousand persons, from whom no word whatever has been received; and now we simply ask of every subscriber or non-subscriber, who has not done so already, to let us know by return mail whether or not his subscription for 1881 may be expected. To send in this word costs only a postal card, and will place the publisher under obligations, whether the reply be favorable or unfavorable; for, in the coming year, "specimen copies" will not be sent, as heretofore.

If the means resorted to in the past year to bring THE REGISTER before Harvard men has been subject to unfavorable criticism, it would be well to remember that the editor and publisher, on his own responsibility, undertook something new. He was unknown to the graduates whose subscriptions he was seeking; he was not well known by the officers whose contributions he expected. He therefore made his plans for gathering materials, and then presented the successive issues to the graduates for their individual judgment on the merits of the publication. The subscriptions have been wholly voluntary on the part of graduates; and consequently the publisher has reason to be grateful for the eighteen hundred subscriptions that have been received, especially as the greater part have been received within the last half-year, and upwards of one hundred of them within the past month.

THE REGISTER will continue in 1881 in a more convenient form and handsomer style, and will contain a greater number of pages, finer illustrations, and, we trust, even more acceptable contents. The subscription price is three dollars a year, all subscriptionst begining with the issue for January, 1881.

IN the January issue we shall try to make up many of the omissions that have occurred in our memoranda for 1880, under the headings, "Marriages," "Births," "Deaths," "Record of Publications," "Politics," etc.; and we should be pleased to receive from any one all information that will aid us in completing the record of Harvard men.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

DURING the coming month there will be issued a pamphlet, containing: —

A portrait of the late Professor Peirce.

The Four Sermons.

Rev. Dr. Peabody's Eulogy,
Rev. Dr. Clarke's Funeral Address,
Rev. Dr. Hill's Sermon in Portland, Me.,
Rev. Dr. Bartol's Sermon in Boston.

The Three Poems.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's, from the *Atlantic*.
Thomas Williams Parsons's.
George Thwing's, from the *Transcript*.

The Action of

The President and Fellows,
The College Faculty,
The Social Science Association.

The Biographical Sketches in

The Harvard Register, by Ex-President Hill.
The Boston Advertiser, Editorial.
The Nation, Editorial.
The Springfield Republican, by F. B. Sanborn.
The Woman's Journal, by Col. Higginson.
The Journal of Science, Editorial.
Nature, Editorial.

The whole will be handsomely printed, and will make a neat memorial pamphlet of sixty pages. Copies will be sent postpaid, upon receipt of fifty cents, by the publisher of THE HARVARD REGISTER.

EDWARD M. BARRINGER, who was killed by an accident, Aug. 30, near Brail, in Switzerland, has left most of his estate to the Harvard Medical School, to found two scholarships — to be known, respectively, as the Edward M. Barringer Scholarships No. 1 (not less than $300), and No. 2 (not less than $200).

WARE & VAN BRUNT, Boston architects, have been chosen to make the plans and superintend the construction of the new building of the Harvard Medical School, which is to be erected on Boylston Street, at the corner of Exeter Street, Boston, at a cost of perhaps $150,000.

NOTES.

BEFORE the Harvard Natural History Society, at its six hundred and eighty-fourth Regular Meeting, Nov. 16, F. W. Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum, read a communication entitled "Remarks on the South-western Mound-builders," illustrated by objects from the burial-grounds.

GRADUATES.

FREDERICK L. GREENE (1876) is practising law in Greenfield.

HORACE W. WARREN (1863) is a teacher at Jamaica Plain.

RICHARD HEARD (1879) is in a shipping-office in Montreal, Canada.

FRANCIS A. HUBBARD (1873) is practising medicine at Taunton.

RALPH STONE (1872) is counsellor-at-law at No. 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

FRANK D. MILLET (1869) lectures in the School of Art of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on "Costume."

CHARLES J. MASON (1879) is studying at the Berkeley (Protestant Episcopal) Divinity School at Middletown, Conn.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1842) lectures on "The History of Sculpture" at the School of Art of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

EDWARD H. SQUIBB (*s.* 1878) is studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York City. He spent two years at the Harvard Medical School.

Samuel Snelling (1879) is a student in the middle class at the Berkeley (Protestant Episcopal) Divinity School at Middletown, Conn.

Arthur C. Brown (1879) is in the law-office of Marsh, Wilson, & Wallis, 48 Wall Street, New-York City, and is attending lectures at the Columbia Law School.

Rev. Edward J. Young (1848) was installed as pastor of the First Parish in Waltham, on Sunday evening, Nov. 14. He will continue to reside in Cambridge for the present.

Edward D. Bettens (1873) and Jesse W. Lilienthal (*l.* 1876) have formed a partnership for the practice of law, and have opened an office at 30 Broad Street, New-York City.

Judge William A. Richardson (1843) has been chosen lecturer on statutory and administrative law, in the "Department of Law" of the Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Professor William R. Ware (1852) of the firm of Ware & Van Brunt, architects, is to lecture before the School of Art established at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on "Architectural History," and on "Shades, Shadows, and Perspective."

Nathan H. Dole (1874) is the American correspondent of *Le Livre, Revue Mensuelle*, published in Paris by A. Quantin, and is the regular New-York correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* newspaper, published by Charles W. Slack. During the year he has contributed to various papers, has translated songs for the Boylston Club, etc., and made translations from the Russian, German, and Spanish.

It was an error to say in the November Harvard Register, that "graduates of Harvard College have been raised to the peerage." They were only baronets, and not peers. The list should be: —

George Downing	class of 1642.
John Davie	" " 1681.
John Stewart	" " 1734.
John Wentworth	" " 1755.
William Pepperell	" " 1766.
Thomas Bernard	" " 1767.

Rev. E. Gay (1814), known as the venerable "Father Gay," now residing at Stony Point, N.Y., preached in that town on Thanksgiving Day. The sermon was extempore: the words so fitly chosen, each point carried out so clearly and breathing such fresh interest in his beloved country, and of thankfulness for her peace, her prosperity, and especially the spread of religious interest, that it was difficult to believe that the preacher had passed his eighty-eighth birthday. Mr. Gay reads daily the same Greek Testament that he used at Harvard, 1810–14, also the French and English translations. He entered college in a suit of home-spun, and his first suit of broadcloth from a tailor's was worn the day he graduated in 1814. His mind is said to be as clear as it was fifty years ago, and his memory nearly as perfect. He reads almost constantly, without the aid of glasses, and drives and walks as often as the weather permits.

Benjamin Wadsworth (1690), who left the pastorate of this church to encounter many hardships and trials as president of Harvard College, held some theological opinions which are not current in these days. Thus, in a sermon preached just after the First Church was burned in 1711, he says very simply, "'Tis of the mere undeserved mercy of God that we have not all of us been roaring in the unquenchable flames of hell long ago, for 'tis no more than our sins have justly deserved." And again, in a sermon entitled "The Gospel not opposed but by the Devil and Men's Lusts," he gravely remarks that "Nothing is more grating, cutting, and enraging to the Devil, than to have the gospel faithfully preached to men." Doubtless this hearty belief in the unpleasantness of the sensations which faithful preaching inflicted upon the enemy of mankind was an effective incentive to many a worthy minister. But when Dr. Wadsworth, holding these now obsolete notions, came to the practical matter of advising parents how to bring up their children, as he did in his sermon entitled "The Saint's Prayer to Escape Temptations," he gave advice good for all time, which the latest president of Harvard College will gladly adopt as his own: as, for example, teach them the Scriptures; charge them to live soberly, righteously, and godlily; endeavor the preventing of idleness, pride, envy, malice, or any vice whatsoever; teach them good manners (a civil, kind, handsome, and courteous behavior); render them truly serviceable in this world, and so dispose of them in trade or business, and in marriage, as that they may be least liable to temptations, and may probably be most furthered in virtue and piety. Let us then settle down upon an abiding faith that the instinct of worship is an indestructible element in man's nature, and that the religious and ethical sentiments of mankind, which have survived all the physiological, psychological, social, and political changes to which the race has been subjected, will exhibit no less vitality in the future than they have in the past. — *President Eliot at the 250th anniversary of the First Church in Boston.*

Franklin G. Fessenden (*l.* 1872) was the Democratic and unsuccessful candidate for District Attorney in the north-west Judicial District of this State at the last election.

Rev. A. Dalton (1848) of Portland, Me., is giving a course of lectures in that city on "The Great Ages of History." These lectures are very popular; though given in the afternoon, they have awakened much interest and attracted large audiences.

Charles K. Lexow (1873) of Nanuet, Rockland Co., N.J., has reason to be proud of the evidence of his popularity, as evinced by the vote given him at the Republican Convention Thursday. It was the first time his name was brought forward politically; and without previous work, he was only one vote behind his competitor for the Assembly nomination in a heavy vote. — *Bergen County Democrat*, Oct. 29.

Boston Society of Natural History. — At the general meeting, Oct. 20, Joel A. Allen, assistant in ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, spoke of the distribution of the birds of the West Indies, with special reference to those of the Caribbee Islands. Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862) showed specimens of the carboniferous centipede, Euphorberia, some of gigantic size, and discussed their relationship to living and extinct types; and Dr. W. F. Whitney (1871) described the structure of the so-called "sucking stomach" of butterflies.

At the General Meeting, Nov. 17, M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879) read a paper on the amygdaloidal structure and vein formation, with special reference to the copper-bearing rocks of the Keweenaw District of Lake Superior, being a reply to Professor James D. Dana. Dr. B. Joy Jeffries (1854) spoke of a peculiar look of the color-blind, which is little recognized, but seriously interesting. F. W. Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum, showed a carved human bone found in Maine, and remarked on its character and origin. S. W. Garman, assistant in herpetology, at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, described the early stages in the development of the tree-toad; and mentioned a case of "a toad found in solid rock."

PEABODY MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.

While Professor E. S. Morse was in Japan he secured for the Museum such objects as he could obtain with the money at his command to illustrate the early Japanese arts and customs, and any thing he could find of Aino work. This collection has just been unpacked, and is being arranged in the gallery which is to be devoted to the exhibition of the Japanese, Chinese, and Polynesian collections. It will be valuable in the study of the development of the potter's art in Japan, as it contains over a hundred representative specimens from various districts, all of which have been carefully identified by the best Japanese authorities. Several of these vessels are of known manufactories of from 800 to 1,200 years ago, and a few are still older. There is also a good series of vessels, extending down to recent times; and accurate models of a Japanese parlor and kitchen, besides many interesting objects illustrative of the archæology of Japan, and various specimens obtained from the Ainos.

A large addition has recently been made to the collection of engravings and photographs hanging upon the walls of the halls and rooms of the Museum, particularly a fine series of large photographs of the Zuñi and Moqui Pueblos and of their inhabitants; a full set of Catherwood's colored lithographs of the architecture of Central America; and several beautiful photographs of the ruins of Mitla and Yucatan. Large photographs of the so-called "Aztec Calendar Stone" and "Sacrificial Stone" have also been placed on the first gallery. These photographs and the large collection of pottery, stone "idols" and many other objects from Mexico and Central America, can be examined with profit by the readers of the series of articles by Charney, now appearing in the *North-American Review*. Two of the sacrificial yokes made of stone, like those described by Charney, have recently been received from the Zoölogical Museum, and were obtained by the late Professor Agassiz during the famous Hassler expedition.

A number of photographs of the architecture of India have been placed on the wall of the entrance-hall, where also may be seen the chromo-lithographic plates of the Mosaics of Constantine.

Dr. Edward Palmer has just returned from Mexico and Texas, where he has been engaged for a year past in making collections for the Botanic Garden and the Peabody Museum. The most important objects are a number of mummies, in bundles, similar to those from Peru, and thirty crania from very old burial-caves in Coahuila. In the bundles containing the skeletons, many interesting objects were found, such as ornaments, baskets, stone implements, etc., and the blankets and garments about the bodies were found to be finely woven from agave fibre. The important fact has been learned by Dr. Palmer, that artificial mounds like those of the Mississippi Valley do not occur in South-eastern Texas.

UNDERGRADUATES.

George Lyon, jun. (1881), read some of his many selections at the entertainment given Nov. 20, by St. Peter's Church in Temple Hall, Cambridgeport, and also at the reception of the Washington School Associates, which took place Nov. 29 at Lyceum Hall, Cambridge. He has made several engagements for public readings to be given later in the season.

Charles T. Davey (1881) wrote a two-act farce called "Rustication," for a college society, the Everett Athenæum. The farce received so much approbation that it was brought out last year at the Boston Museum for the "benefit" of William Seymour the stage-manager. There it met with so much success that the managers of the Museum reproduced it, this November, for four successive performances.

CLUBS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Harvard Club of New York was held at Delmonico's, Nov. 20, at 9.30 P.M. Supper was served at 10 P.M. The following candidates for membership were elected: Edward R. Cogswell (1864), William H. Purrington (1873), William T. Learned (1880). — *Francis M. Weld, Secretary.*

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[*To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also* "NEW BOOKS," *etc.*]

Allen Putnam (1825). — "New England Witchcraft, explained by Modern Spiritualism." pp. 482. Colby & Rich, 9 Montgomery Place, Boston, publishers.

James Freeman Clarke (1829). — "Rational Sunday Observance." *North-American Review*, December.

"Municipal Improvement. Giving Names to Towns and Streets." Boston *Commonwealth*, Nov. 27.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829). — "Benjamin Peirce: Astronomer, Mathematician." A poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

Cyrus A. Bartol (*t.* 1835). — "Discourse in West Church on Lydia Maria Child." *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 25.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839). — "Subordination in Education." *The Student*, December.

List of papers communicated to the American Philosophical Society. Proceedings of the Society, Nov. 5.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841). — In the *Woman's Journal* the following: "The Worcester Convention," Nov. 6; "The Reason Firm, the Temperate Will," Nov. 13; "The Harvard Annex," Nov. 20; "Lydia Maria Child," Nov. 27.

William T. Davis (1842). — "The Queen, Ministry, Lords, and Commons." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

John Lowell (1843). — "A United-States Bankruptcy Statute." *International Review*, December.

Henry D. Sedgwick (1843). — "The Layman's Demand on the Ministry." *Unitarian Review*, November.

Fitzedward Hall (1846). — "Explanation of 'I had rather go,' and similar Idioms." *Nation*, Nov. 4.

Richard M. Hodges (1847). — "Pilo-Nidal Sinus." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Nov. 8. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18.

Thomas Chase (1848). — Note on 1 John iii. 9. *Friends' Review*, Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

Notice of "Proceedings of a Conference on Education" held at Haverford College, July. *Friends' Review*, Nov. 20.

"Dr. Arnold's Religious Teaching;" report of remarks of Thomas Hughes at Haverford College. *Sunday School Times*, Nov. 20.

Fifth Annual Report of the President of Haverford College for the year 1879–80, published with *Report of the Managers.*

Horatio Alger, jun. (1852). — "The Young Explorer," being the third volume of "The Pacific Series." A. K. Loring, publisher, Boston.

"Tony the Hero;" the second volume of the "Dare and Do Right Series." J. S. Ogilvie, publisher, New York, N.Y.

"Making His Way." A serial story extending through twelve numbers. *Golden Days*, Philadelphia, Penn., May, June, and July.

"Robert Coverdale; or, The Young Fisherman of Cook's Harbor." A serial story. *Golden Days*, Philadelphia, November and December, 1880, and January, 1881.

Edward H. Hall (1851). — "The Bible." *Unitarian Review*, November.

Edward Howland (1853). — "A Great City." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

Moncure D. Conway (*t.* 1854). — "The English Lakes and their Genii." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

William J. Potter (1854). — "The Obligations of Liberal Faith." *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 4.

Edward Payson Thwing (1855). — "Coddling the Voice." The *Voice*, December.

Frederic May Holland (1859). — "Our Library." IV. French Novelists. *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 4.

Theodore W. Fisher (*m.* 1861). — "Recent Progress in the Treatment of Mental Diseases." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 11 and 18.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862). — "The Signification of Frequent Micturitions." Read before the Suffolk District Medical Society. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 25.

James De Normandie (*t.* 1862). — "National Work of the Unitarian Church in America." *Unitarian Review*, November.

A. E. Verrill (*s.* 1862). — "Notice of the Remarkable Marine Fauna occupying the Outer Banks off the Southern Coast of New England." (Brief Contributions to Zoölogy from the Museum of Yale College. No. XLVII.) *American Journal of Science*, November, pp. 390–403.

John W. Chadwick (*t.* 1864). — Discourses in pamphlet: January, "The Man Jesus." February, "The Moral Aspects of Religious Change." March, "The Rise of Man." April, "The Victory over Death." May, "Channing's Life and Work." June, "The Conduct of Life." October, "The Real Presence." November, "Essentials in Religion." December, "The Chief End of Man."

"In Western Massachusetts," *Harper's Magazine*, November.

"Lucretia Mott and Lydia Maria Child." Sermon preached to the Second Unitarian Society, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sunday forenoon, Nov. 20. Boston *Commonwealth*, Dec. 4.

Besides the above, and the writings recorded in previous issues of THE HARVARD REGISTER, Mr. Chadwick, during the year 1880, has written perhaps twenty articles and some seventy-five brief reviews in the *Christian Register;* about a dozen fuller reviews in the *Nation*, and in the *Free Religious Index;* and various poems and articles in *Harper's Weekly*, the *Christian Union*, and in other publications.

Clarence J. Blake (*m.* 1865). — "The Telephone and Microphone in Auscultation." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Nov. 8. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18.

James B. Gregg (1866). — "The Roman Law and Calvinism." *New Englander*, July.

Thomas S. Perry (1866). — "Gray, Collins, and Beattie." *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

James J. Putnam (1866). — "Records of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, October, 1879, to May, 1880." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 11 and 18.

Frederic R. Sturgis (*m.* 1867). — "On the Virus of the Simple Venereal Ulcer (Chancroid)." A clinical lecture delivered at Charity Hospital, B. I. The *Specialist and Intelligencer*, December.

Elbridge G. Cutler (1868). — "Recent Progress in Pathology and Pathological Anatomy." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 25.

Edward H. Bradford (1869). — "Treatment of Hip Disease." Read before the Society for Medical Improvement. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 11.

Frank W. Draper (*m.* 1869). — "Medical Expert Testimony." Read at the meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Oct. 23. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 4.

Thomas M. Rotch (1870). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 4 and 18.

Charles E. Munroe (*s.* 1871). — "The Action of Vegetable Acids on Tin." Vol. v., Proceedings of the American Public Health Association. "The Valuation of Coal." No. 13, Proceedings of the United-States Naval Institute.

George M. Garland (1871). — "Recent Progress in Physiology." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 4.

Edward O. Otis (1871). — "Whale-Tendon Ligatures." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 11.

Francis A. Gooch (1872). — "A New Form of Absorption-Apparatus for Use in estimating Ammonia." *American Chemical Journal*, vol. i., No. 6.

"A Tubulated Crucible for Use in Estimating Volatile Products of Ignition." *American Chemical Journal*, Vol. ii., No. 4.

Clifton E. Wing (*m.* 1870). — "The 'Abdominal Method' of Singing and Breathing as a Cause of 'Female Weaknesses.'" Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 25.

Nathan Haskell Dole (1874). — The following copy of the title-page of a recent work explains itself: —

"A Popular History of Russia from the Earliest Times to 1880. By Alfred Rambaud, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, at Paris; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, etc., etc. This work has been crowned by the French Academy. Translated by L. B. Lang; edited and enlarged by Nathan Haskell Dole; including a history of the Turko-Russian War of 1877–78, from the best authorities, by the editor. In three volumes; fully illustrated with wood-cuts, steel-plates, and maps and plans. Boston: Dana Estes and Charles E. Lauriat, 1880."

Charles P. Bancroft (1874). — "Case of Urethral Stricture treated by Otis's Method." Read before the Suffolk District Medical Society, Oct. 9. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18.

Samuel J. Barrows (*t.* 1875). — "One Way to prevent Labor Strikes." Reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*. *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 4.

Willard Brown (1876). — A review of Henry George's book, "Progress and Poverty." *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

Henry T. Finck (1876). — "The Æsthetic Value of the Sense of Smell." *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

Charles F. Thwing (1876). — "Recent Movements in Woman's Education." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

"Some Occasions of Self-Deception." *Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia Penn., Nov. 13.

John B. Swift (*m.* 1877). — "Proceedings of the Suffolk District Medical Society." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18 and 25.

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S.D. 1878). — "A Sketch of Comparative Embryology. V. — The General Principles of Development." *American Naturalist*, December, pp. 871–880: nine cuts.

William Henry Edwards and **Joseph Martin Wilson** (*s.* 1878). — "Chemical Change of Coloration in Butterflies' Wings." *Psyche*, vol. iii., No. 75, pp. 87, 88.

J. S. Diller (*s.* 1879). — "The Felsites and their Associated Rocks north of Boston." Proceedings Boston Society Natural History. Vol. xx., pp. 355–368.

Leonard Waldo (Ph.D. 1879). — "The Distribution of Time." *North-American Review*, December.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1874. Samuel Edwin Wyman, M.D., of Arlington, to Annie G., daughter of ex-Alderman J. G. Gooch, at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. Franklin Johnson, D.D., in Cambridge, Nov. 18.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1866. James B. Gregg, a son, Donald, born in Hartford, Conn., June 4.

1874. Charles M. Green, M.D., a son, Robert Montraville, born in Boston, July 11.

1877. Herbert J. Wallace, a son, Frederick, born in Fitchburg, Aug. 14.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.]

1824. SAMUEL PARKER PARKER, D.D., in Stockbridge, Nov. 16.

Dr. Parker was born in Boston, Sept. 20, 1805. He was grandson of the late Samuel Parker, Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. Having been prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard in 1820, during the presidency of the beloved and revered Kirkland, took high rank in his class, and both at school and in college was distinguished for his purity and elevation of character. Graduating in 1824, he became usher and subsequently sub-master of the Boston Latin School, a thorough teacher, as he had been a thorough student, in that institution. After some years occupied in teaching he prepared himself for the Christian ministry in the Episcopal Church, and, after his ordination in 1834, became a most devoted and useful worker in the cause which he had at heart. His first field of labor was in Stockbridge, holding his services for a while in a schoolroom and then in the town-hall. By his influence and active efforts, St. Paul's Church in Stockbridge, a picturesque building, designed by Upjohn, was built. After some years of faithful service in this place he went to New York, and was for a time an assistant to Dr. Muhlenberg. He was then called to St. Mary's Church on Staten Island, where a beautiful church edifice of stone, erected through his personal appeals and devoted labor, in place of the small wooden structure in which he at first officiated, remains a monument to his untiring energy and zeal. At a later period, after his return to Stockbridge, he accomplished the same good work for a new society in Amherst started by Dr. Huntington. There, too, a fine church, built through his exertions, bears witness to his missionary zeal.

After six years in New York and the neighborhood, he went back to Stockbridge and took charge of two churches in Stockbridge and Lenox, at the same time devoting a part of the day to preparing students for college, a work for which his previous experience at the Latin School and in private tuition, as well as his ample classical learning, had peculiarly fitted him. Then, after successive periods of service in Exeter, Winchester, and Melrose, he again returned to Stockbridge, and officiated in vacant churches in that vicinity, and last at Sheffield fourteen miles distant, where, notwithstanding his age and the distance, he continued in all weathers to perform his clerical duties. This brief sketch of his life is sufficient to show his intense energy and his activity of body and of mind, sustained by constant exercise of his faculties to an age at which most men retire from their labors. During his residence in Stockbridge he took a lively interest in all that concerned the welfare of the town and its people, the beautifying of the place, the improvement of the public library and selection of its books, to which he gave much time and thought. He was universally respected and beloved. In 1861 Union College conferred upon him the degree of D.D.

Dr. Parker was a man of fine classical attainments, and pure literary taste, a clear, vigorous, and polished writer, and an earnest and instructive preacher. Several of his sermons prepared by invitation for special occasions were published at the request of the hearers, and essays and articles from his pen appeared from time to time in the church magazines. He was married April 20, 1836, to Miss Eliza Pomeroy, grand-daughter of Judge Sedgwick, and niece of the authoress, Miss C. M. Sedgwick. She died three months before his own departure. Two sons and two daughters survive them.

The following sonnet was addressed to him a few years since, not long after the death of his daughter, by one of his classmates: —

Friend of my youth, who still in vigorous age
  Dost serve the Master under cloud or sun,
For whom there shines on some soft-tinted page
  Of the Great Book of Life, the Lord's "Well done,"
  Oft in the musing mood my thoughts will run
Back to our school-boy times and college days,
  When 'neath some spreading elm gay yarns we spun,
Or sat together round the wood-fire blaze.
Through different paths the Lord our steps hath bent,
  Each led by Him whose wisdom rules the whole,
  Each bearing in a double sense the cross;
Ah! not in vain, we trust. The firm intent
  Of a high aim lifts up the steadfast soul
  Above all earthly gain or earthly loss.

— *William Newell.*

1824. AUGUSTUS TORREY, M.D., in Beverly, November 1.

Dr. Torrey was born in Salem, May 12, 1805. He was the son of Dr. Joseph Torrey, a well-known physician of Salem. He was the grandson of Rev. Manasseh Cutler of Hamilton, and the younger brother of the late Joseph Torrey, D.D., President of Vermont University. He entered Harvard College in 1820, was a faithful and industrious student, and maintained an honorable rank in his class until his graduation in 1824, when, having chosen his father's profession, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and in 1827 established himself in Beverly. By his steady devotion to the duties and studies of his profession, by his coolness and good judgment and constantly increasing skill, by his kindness and attention to his patients, and his quiet and unassuming manners, he won the confidence of his community, and gained a large and permanent practice, as well as the general esteem of his townsmen, as a good citizen, and a kind, upright, and honorable man. He was a man of literary taste and culture, took special interest in some branches of natural science, and was an active member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He has been in feeble health of late, and had not strength to rally from the shock of his wife's sudden death a few weeks since. He died on the 1st of November, at the age of seventy-five.

Two sons and two daughters survive him. One of his sons, Dr. Samuel W. Torrey, succeeds his father in his profession in Beverly. — *William Newell.*

SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1880.

BELOW are published the names of the persons who have been paying subscribers to THE HARVARD REGISTER for the past year. They are arranged under three heads: 1. The officers of the University; 2. The classes, including graduates and former members, and combining the graduates of the college and professional schools; 3. The subscribers who never have been directly connected with the University.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Corporation.

Charles William Eliot, LL.D.
Francis Parkman, A.M.
Martin Brimmer, A.B.
Joseph Henry Thayer, D.D.
Alexander Agassiz, A.B., S.B.
E. W. Hooper, A.B., LL.B.

Overseers.

Charles Francis Adams, LL.D.
Darwin E. Ware, A.B., LL.B.
William G. Russell, LL.D.
Henry William Paine, LL.D.
Leverett Saltonstall, A.M.
Stephen Salisbury, LL.D.
J. Elliot Cabot, A.B., LL.B.
O. W. Holmes, A.B., LL.B.
William Amory, A.M.
F. G. Peabody, A.M., S.T.B.
Alexander McKenzie, D.D.
Le Baron Russell, A.M., M.D.
C. R. Codman, A.M., LL.B.
R. M. Hodges, A.M., M.D.
James Freeman Clarke, D.D.
Amos Adams Lawrence, A.M.
John Fiske, A.M.
John Torrey Morse, A.B.
John Lowell, A.M., LL.B.
Henry Lee, A.M.
F. E. Parker, A.B., LL.B.
John Osborne Sargent, A.M.
Robert McNeil Morse, A.B.

Instruction and Government.

Charles William Eliot, LL.D.
Frederic Henry Hedge, D.D.
John Langdon Sibley, A.M.
A. P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D.
O. W. Holmes, M.D., LL.D.
* Benjamin Peirce, LL.D.
Asa Gray, M.D., LL.D.
Francis Bowen, LL.D.
Henry Lawrence Eustis, A.M.
Josiah Dwight Whitney, LL.D.
Ezra Abbot, D.D., LL.D.
H. A. Hagen, M.D., Ph.D.
Francis Minot, A.M., M.D.
Daniel D. Slade, A.B., M.D.
Francis James Child, Ph.D.
Calvin Ellis, A.B., M.D.
George Martin Lane, Ph.D.
Charles Eliot Norton, A.M.
H. W. Williams, A.M., M.D.
T. H. Chandler, A.M., D.M.D.
Josiah Parsons Cooke, A.M.
Charles Carroll Everett, D.D.
Charles Franklin Dunbar, A.B.
Christopher C. Langdell, LL.D.
Adrien Jacquinot, A.B.
James B. Thayer, A.B., LL.B.
James Mills Peirce, A.M.
James C. White, A.B., M.D.
Justin Winsor, A.B.
Francis H. Storer, A.M.
Crawford Howell Toy, LL.D.
Samuel H. Scudder, A.M., S.B.
Robert T. Edes, A.B., M.D.
George L. Goodale, A.M.M.D.
William Cook, A.B.
Charles S. Sargent, A.B.
Nathaniel S. Shaler, S.D.
Clement L. Smith, A.M.
John C. Warren, A.B., M.D.
Luther D. Shepard, D.M.D.
George Herbert Palmer, A.M.
W. L. Richardson, A.M., M.D.
John Trowbridge, S.D.
George Alonzo Bartlett.
Wm. G. Farlow, A.M., M.D.
Edward S. Wood, A.M., M.D.
William James, M.D.
James B. Ames, A.M., LL.B.
John Williams White, Ph.D.
William Henry Baker, M.D.
William Morris Davis, M.E.
Charles A. Brackett, D.M.D.
William Elwood Byerly, Ph.D.
Ephraim Emerton, Ph.D.
Walter Faxon, A.B., S.D.
William B. Hills, A.B., M.D.
Charles R. Lanman, Ph.D.
Henry Nathan Wheeler, A.M.
Allen Walton Gould, A.B.
Edward Stevens Sheldon, A.B.
Silas Marcus Macvane, A.B.
Ernest Young, Ph.D.
Louis Dyer, A.B.
Le Baron Russell Briggs, A.B.
Francis Winthrop Dean, S.B.
Dudley A. Sargent, A.B., M.D.
Henry Burleigh Wenzell, A.B.
Frederick Lutz, A.B.
Edward E. Phillips, Ph.D.

Annual Appointments.

Harvard College.

Isaac T. Hoague, A.B., LL.B.
Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D.
James L. Laughlin, Ph.D.
Freeman Snow, Ph.D.
George Bendelari, A.B.
George Riddle, A.B.

Divinity School.

Joseph Henry Allen, A.M.
George H. Howison, A.M.
F. G. Peabody, A.M., B.D.

Law School.

Henry Howland, Ph.D., LL.B.

Medical School.

F. B. Greenough, A.M., M.D.
Ed. Wigglesworth, A.M., M.D.
Thomas M. Rotch, A.B., M.D.

Demonstrators and Assistants.

Thomas J. Kiernan.
F. C. Shattuck, A.M., M.D.
M. H. Richardson, A.B., M.D.
Nathaniel D. C. Hodges, A.B.
William Harlow Melville, A.M.
Henry F. Dunkel, D.M.D.
Robert Willard Greenleaf, A.B.
Clement W. Andrews, A.M.
Lester Sackett Ford, B.A.S.

Other Officers.

John Himes Arnold.
George Francis Arnold.
Arthur Gorham Davis.
Frank Er Balch.

Museum Officers.

Samuel W. Garman.
Charles E. Hamlin, A.M.
Frederick W. Putnam, A.M.
Lucien Carr, A.B.
M. E. Wadsworth, Ph.D.

CLASSES.

1804.

Joseph Head.

1806.

* George W. Lyman.

1807.

William Thomas.

1808.

Ebenezer Alden.

1811.

John C. Gray.
William Perry.

1812.

* William T. Andrews.
John Bulfinch.
* Peleg Sprague.

1815.

William Goddard.
Theophilus Parsons.
John Lee Watson.

1817.

James D. Green.
John Orne Green.

1818.

Sidney Bartlett.
Francis Brinley.
* George Choate.
Frederic A. Farley.
Henry K. Oliver.
George Osborne.
James W. Sivret.

1819.

George H. Snelling.

1820.

Thaddeus B. Bigelow.
Alfred W. Haven.
Calvin Lincoln.

1821.

Samuel Alden.
John L. Gardner.
John B. Hill.
M. I. Motte.
Josiah Quincy.

1822.

Samuel W. Chandler.
Theodore Edson.
Henry B. Rogers.

1823.

William Amory.
Samuel P. Blake.
Alfred Langdon-Elwyn.
George Leonard.
George Peabody.
* George Ripley.

1824.

A. B. Muzzey.
William Newell.
* Christopher T. Thayer.

1825.

Charles Francis Adams.
Seth Ames.
Francis O. Dorr.
Frederic H. Hedge.
John Langdon Sibley.
Charles Willing.

1826.

William A. Gordon.
Samuel F. Haven.
George W. Hosmer.
Josiah Moore.
Carneau Palfrey.
Willard Parker.
Andrew P. Peabody.
William L. Russell.
Oliver Stearns.
Increase S. Wheeler.

1827.

Aaron D. Capen.
Epes S. Dixwell.
Nathaniel B. Shaler.
George H. Whitman.
Horatio Wood.

1828.

Charles Babbidge.
Charles F. Barnard.
Patrick Grant.
George Nichols.
Oliver Prescott.
Benjamin D. Whitney.
Robert C. Winthrop.

1829.

James Freeman Clarke.
Edwin Conant.
Edward L. Cunningham.
Samuel A. Devens.
Charles Fay.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Samuel May.
* Benjamin Peirce.
Charles S. Storrow.
John J. Taylor.
Samuel R. Townsend.

1830.

Jonathan W. Bemis.
Samuel M. Emery.
Robert H. Gardiner.
Robert W. Hooper.
Elisha R. Potter.
Henry W. Sargent.
John O. Sargent.
Jonathan F. Stearns.
Charlemagne Tower.
G. Washington Warren.
Samuel T. Worcester.

1831.

George A. Bethune.
Herman B. Inches.
John H. Morison.
Wendell Phillips.
Warren J. Whitney.

1832.

William C. Appleton.
Henry W. Bellows.
Charles T. Brooks.
Lewis Colby.
John S. Dwight.
John W. Gorham.
John Holmes.
Francis J. Humphrey.
John T. Morse.
* Samuel Osgood.
John Parkman.
Le Baron Russell.
William Silsbee.
Augustus Story.
James A. Treat.
* William Warland.
William W. Wellington.
Henry Wheatland.
David Worcester.

1833.

William E. Abbot (*t.*).
Samuel P. Andrews.
Francis Bowen.
Hiram K. Curtis.
John H. Dix.
George E. Ellis.
Charles W. Hartshorn.
Waldo Higginson.
A. A. Livermore.
Robert T. S. Lowell.
William Mack.
William D. Peck.
William M. Prichard.
Edward J. Stearns.
Rufus C. Torrey.
Winslow M. Watson.

1834.

Henry Blanchard.
Benjamin E. Cotting.
Thomas Cushing.
Samuel M. Felton.
Henry Gassett.
Henry F. Harrington.
Isaac Hinckley.
Charles Mason.
Charles B. Parkman.
Samuel W. Rodman.
Joseph Sargent.
Charles E. Ware.
Joseph H. Williams.

1835.

Ebenezer R. Hoar.
Amos A. Lawrence.
Charles W. Palfray.
Charles C. Shackford.
Francis Minot Weld.

1836.

Henry Lee.
John Ruggles.
Israel M. Spelman.

1837.

Joseph H. Adams.
William Allen.
John Bacon.
Horatio E. Hale.
C. C. Holmes.
Samuel Treat.
John F. Tuckerman.
Henry Williams.
Francis S. Williams.

1838.

Nicholas A. Clarke.
J. I. T. Coolidge.
Henry L. Eustis.
Benjamin S. Rotch.
Amos Smith.
Elijah W. Stearns.
James L. Wellington.
William E. Worthen.
Ebenezer Wright.

1839.

Pliny Earle Chase.
Samuel Eliot.
Francis B. Hayes.
George Hayward.
Justin A. Jacobs.
John Kebler.
Edward W. Lincoln.
Samuel Longfellow.
Bernard B. Whittemore.

1840.

Joseph H. Allen.
Henry F. Bond.
James E. Cabot.
John Capen.
Joseph McK. Churchill.
John C. B. Davis.
Frederick Hussey.
Samuel Kneeland.
Charles W. Parsons.
William G. Russell.
George P. Sanger.
Edward H. Welch.
Moses W. Weld.
William Orne White.

1841.

William B. Bacon.
C. B. Farnsworth.
Thomas W. Higginson.
Wickham Hoffman.
Samuel F. McCleary.
Francis Minot.
Francis E. Parker.
William H. Rollins.
Henry O. Stone.
William H. Thayer.
Rufus Woodward.

1842.

Benjamin Cushing.
Leonard J. Livermore.
John F. Moors.
Richard W. Swan.

1843.

Horace P. Farnham.
John S. Flint.
Thomas B. Hall.
Thomas Hill.
Howland Holmes.
Frederic N. Knapp.
Charles C. Perkins.
Robert G. Pike.
William A. Richardson.
Thomas H. Russell.
John J. Russell.
Horace B. Sargent.
Henry D. Sedgwick.
William A. Smith.
Alexander W. Thayer.
Henry Ware.
Josiah Wheelwright.
Edmund B. Willson (*t.*).

1844.

Thomas S. Blair.
George M. Brooks.
Charles J. Capen.
Edmund Dwight.
George Faulkner.
Asa Gray (*a.*).
Samuel S. Greely.
George S. Hale.
Shattuck Hartwell.
James Morison.
Samuel B. Noyes.
Francis Parkman.
George F. Parkman.
Leverett Salstonstall.
Philip H. Sears.
Daniel D. Slade.
George Walker.
Stephen G. Wheatland.
Henry B. Wheelwright.

1845.

Timothy Bigelow.
Charles M. S. Churchill.
Charles P. Curtis.
Edward R. Dexter.
Manning F. Force.
George P. Upham.

1846.

W. F. Bridge.
Francis J. Child.
William S. Dexter.
Edmund T. Eastman.
Calvin Ellis.
Charles E. Guild.
Fitzedward Hall.
Charles D. Homans.
John P. Johnson.
George M. Lane.
Abner L. Merrill.
Walter Mitchell.
George B. Neal.
Charles E. Norton.
Joseph B. F. Osgood.
Thomas R. Rodman.
William L. Ropes.
Charles Short.
Davis Smith.
Augustus L. Soule.
Daniel W. Stevens.
Charles F. Thayer.
Nathan Webb.

1847.

Alexander Bliss.
Austin J. Coolidge.
Charles H. Crane (*m.*).
Solomon J. Gordon.
John A. Henshaw.
Richard M. Hodges.
William H. Hurlbut.
Charles G. Kendall.
Preston S. Lincoln.
Charles W. Munroe.
George W. Phillips.
James W. Savage.
Edmund Q. Sewall.
Charles G. Smith.
Edward Tuckerman.
Andrew C. Wheelwright.
A. C. Whitcomb.

1848.

Horatio Q. Butterfield.
Thomas H. Chandler.
Henry S. Chase.
Thomas Chase.
Thomas C. Clarke.
Josiah P. Cooke.
Asa Dalton.
Ferdinand C. Ewer.
Fisher Brothers.

* Deceased.

George R. Hastings.
Eugene A. Hoffman.
Thomas D. Howard.
Stephen B. Ives.
Horatio Stebbins.
Charles S. Weyman.
David R. Whitney.
Edward J. Young.

1849.

James W. Austin.
Jonathan I. Bowditch (*a.*).
Martin Brimmer.
Charles E. Brown.
Charles F. Choate.
Charles R. Codman.
Joshua Crane.
William A. Everett.
Charles L. Flint.
Frederick Frothingham.
Edward L. Holmes.
Abbott Lawrence.
Frederic S. Nichols.
Nathan P. Rice.
Henry W. Williams (*m.*).

1850.

John Avery.
Simeon Borden.
John H. Cabot.
James C. Carter.
Charles E. Clifford.
Thomas J. Coolidge.
Frederick A. Gibbs.
John Noble.
William Osgood.
Josiah P. Quincy.
Joel Seaverns.
Joseph H. Thayer.
L. G. Ware.

1851.

William F. Allen.
Samuel Batchelder.
Francis C. Browne.
Riggin Buckler.
Herbert P. Curtis.
Charles F. Dunbar.
Edward A. Flint.
Joseph H. Gray.
Samuel A. Green.
Frederic H. Hedge, jun.
Thomas P. C. Lane.
C. C. Langdell.
Charles C. Mitchell.
George O. Shattuck.
Joseph W. Towle.

1852.

Horatio Alger.
Elbert E. Anderson.
Howard P. Arnold.
Caleb D. Bradlee.
Addison Brown.
George L. Cary.
Joseph H. Choate.
Jonathan Dwight.
Edwin H. Fay.
George H. Fisher.
John E. Hoar.
John T. Perry.
Edward E. Pratt.
Edwin A. Rodgers.
Austin Stickney.
Elijah Swift.
James B. Thayer.
Darwin E. Ware.
William R. Ware.
William H. Waring.
Russell M. Williams.

1853.

Benjamin C. Clark.
Uriel H. Crocker.
William S. Davis.
Charles W. Eliot.
George W. Hartwell.
Alfred Hosmer.
George S. Hyde.
Charles E. Johnson.
Amos H. Johnson.
Arthur T. Lyman.
Charles J. Paine.
James Mills Peirce.
Ellis Peterson.
Winslow W. Sever.
Francis W. Vaughan.
John D. Washburn.
Sylvester Waterhouse.
Aaron D. Weld.
James C. White.
Davies Wilson.
Justin Winsor.

1854.

Charles G. Conner.
Andrew McF. Davis (*s.*).
Horace H. Furness.
Amory T. Gibbs.
Richard F. Hall.
Edward C. McLure.
William C. Paine.
Gorham Parks.
William S. Perry.
William J. Potter.
Henry C. Prentiss.
William A. Preston.
Thomas P. Proctor.
George Putnam.
William D. Slack.
Samuel E. Smith.
Charles E. Stetson.
Henry Van Brunt.

1855.

Edwin H. Abbot.
Alexander Agassiz.
Louis Arnold.
Charles A. Chase.
Joseph M. Cushing.
John W. Edgerly.
James A. Emmerton.
Frank W. Fiske.
John Green.
Charles C. Hobbs.
James K. Hosmer.
Leonard A. Jones.
Samuel C. Lawrence.
Charles F. Lyman.
Theodore Lyman.
William Mackay.
George F. McLellan.
James T. Mitchell.
Robert Treat Paine.
James Reed.
William W. Richards.
William Q. Riddle.
Nathaniel Ropes.
F. H. Storer (*s.*).
Edward Payson Thwing.
Henry Walker.
Cyrus M. Warren (*s.*).
Henry F. Waters.
Joseph Willard.
Smith Wright.

1856.

Charles Francis Adams, jun.
George Z. Adams.
George C. Barrett.
George B. Bigelow.
William W. Burrage.
David Casares.
James M. Cassety.
George B. Chase.
Charles Deane (*a.*).
Edward S. Dunster.
Edward T. Fisher.
John C. Gage.
Edwin Harrison (*s.*).
B. Morgan Harrod.
Carleton Hunt.
Benjamin B. Huntoon.
Joseph W. Merriam.
Moses Merrill.
Francis B. Rice.
Peter Ripley.
Stephen Salisbury.
Roland C. Shaw.
Jeremiah Smith.
Charles E. Vaughan.
Richard H. Weld.
Rezin A. Wight.
Daniel W. Wilder.

1857.

Robert R. Bishop (*l.*).
Shepherd Brooks.
Francis H. Brown.
William R. Bullard.
John H. Converse.
George M. Folsom.
Francis O. French.
Franklin Haven.
James J. Higginson.
James F. Holt.
Charles P. Horton.
Solomon Lincoln.
Robert M. Morse, jun.
Samuel Newell.
David D. Ranlett.
Eben Richards.
J. G. Runkle.
Arthur J. C. Sowdon.
James Star.
Allen Whitman.
Horatio Wood.

1858.

Charles B. Bradbury.
Josiah Bradlee.
Riley A. Brick.
Frederick G. Bromberg.
Bradbury L. Cilley.
George W. Crosby.
Howard F. Damon.
James C. Davis.
Robert T. Edes.
Charles Fairchild.
Henry W. Foote.
William H. Fox.
George E. Francis.
Samuel S. Green.
John Homans.
William A. Kilbourn.
Charles H. Learoyd.
John D. Myrick.
Simon Newcomb (*s.*).
George W. C. Noble.
John B. Noyes.
John G. Park.
Samuel Pasco.
John C. Phillips.
Edward G. Porter.
Joseph A. Shaw.
Robert N. Toppan.
James P. Townsend.
Henry P. Walcott.
George A. Wentworth.

1859.

Francis E. Abbot.
George B. Blake.
George L. Chaney.
Henry T. Duncan.
Oscar Ely.
Charles C. Everett (*t.*).
Francis B. Greenough.
A. L. Hollingsworth.
Edward W. Hooper.
Henry P. Hoppin.
Alexander McKenzie.
Ellis L. Motte.
John T. G. Nichols (*m.*).
William H. Perry.
John H. Ricketson.
James A. Rumrill.
James Schouler.
Daniel A. W. Smith.
Albert Stickney.
William Brandt Storer.
John Winslow.

1860.

George E. H. Abbot.
Benjamin F. D. Adams.
George E. Adams.
Henry F. Allen.
William S. Appleton.
Henry D. Atwood.
Frederic W. Batchelder.
Charles F. Bradford. (*a.*).
Julius Dexter.
Edward F. Everett.
William E. Furness.
William C. Gannett.
Charles H. Hall.
Frank Haseltine.
H. J. Hayden.
Edwin J. Horton.
Charles A. Humphreys.
Edward C. Johnson.
Arthur M. Knapp.
John T. Morse, jun.
George E. Niles.
George S. Osborne.
Silas D. Presbrey.
Henry S. Russell.
Henry B. Scott.
Thomas Sherwin.
Joseph Shippen.
Henry G. Spaulding.
James P. Stearns.
Charles W. Stevens.
Edward F. Stokes.
Charles W. Swan.
Lewis W. Tappan.
Nelson Taylor (*l.*).
Alexander F. Wadsworth.
Oliver F. Wadsworth.
Joseph D. Weed.
Francis M. Weld.
Stephen M. Weld.
Edmund Wetmore.
Charles A. Whittier.
Robert Willard.
George B. Young.

1861.

Ezra Abbot (*l.*).
Henry M. Atkinson.
Charles C. Beaman.
Allan F. Boone.
Elihu Chauncey.
John D. Cobb.
Wendell P. Garrison.
Ezra P. Gould.
Norwood P. Hallowell.
Joseph B. Hardon.
Alpheus H. Hardy.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, jun.
John P. Hopkinson.
Thomas H. Knowles.
James R. May.
William H. Pettee.
George H. Powers.
Frank T. Richardson.
Wesley C. Sawyer.
Joseph H. Senter.
Hiram S. Shurtleff.
Albert Stetson.
Flavel C. Stratton.
Sidney W. Thaxter.
James P. Walker.
Edward Wigglesworth.

1862.

Murray R. Ballou.
James V. Blake.
Charles Boyden.
Solomon H. Brackett.
William T. Brigham.
Clark Carter.
Thomas L. Chadbourne.
James De Normandie (*t.*).
John H. Dillingham.
Francis W. Goss.
James Green.
Charles E. Greene.
John E. Hudson.
Frederic W. Huidekoper.
Henry Mathes.
Arthur H. Nichols.
Nathaniel A. Prentiss.
Henry P. Quincy.
Arthur Reed.
Joseph S. Reed.
John M. Rice (*s.*).
Henry M. Rogers.
Charles S. Sargent.
Edward B. Sawtell.
Samuel H. Scudder (*s.*).
Charles C. Soule.
Benjamin H. Ticknor.
J. Nelson Trask.
Edward M. Tucke.
Charles P. Ware.
Burt G. Wilder (*s.*).

1863.

Robert Amory.
Nathan Appleton.
George L. Baxter.
John M. Brown.
Frederic Cobb.
M. Grant Daniell.
Edward B. Drew.
William G. Field.
John Fiske.
Benjamin T. Frothingham.
George L. Goodale (*m.*).
Frank Goodwin.
William Greenough.
Edward S. Grew.
John T. Hassam.
Alexander L. Hayes.
Charles C. Jackson.
Henry F. Jenks.
Edward H. Kidder.
Arthur M. Knapp.
Francis E. Langdon.
William H. Lathrop.
Arthur Lawrence.
Arthur Lincoln.
Francis A. Marden.
James H. Morse.
William Nichols.
William H. Palmer.
George H. Patterson (*l.*).
Thomas B. Peck.
John G. Perry (*m.*).
William L. Pillsbury.
David Pingree.
John H. Rand.
Clement L. Smith.
Henry Tuck.
H. W. Warren.
John C. Warren.
Clifford C. Waters.
Charles Stuart Weld.

1864.

George Abbot.
Frederic P. Anderson.
John W. Atwood.
Loring E. Beckwith.
James T. Bixby.
William M. Courtis.
George G. Crocker.
Prentiss Cummings.
George Dexter (*l.*).
Jonathan Dorr.
John L. Eldridge.
James H. Elliot.
Woodward Emery.
George H. Fales.
R. M. Fernald.
Isaac Flagg.
Edwin T. Horne.
George G. Kennedy.
Channing Lilly.
Robert T. Lincoln.
William McFadon.
Peter B. Olney.
George H. Palmer.
George W. Pierce.
William L. Richardson.
Henry T. Wing.

1865.

John Q. A. Brackett.
Thomas F. Brownell.
James R. Chadwick.
Albro E. Chase.
John W. Churchill.
Charles W. Clifford.
Joseph Cook.
George S. Ffrost.
William H. Fish.
William A. French.
William J. Gold.
John Greenough.
Henry Hooper.
James O. Hoyt.
Frederic Pasco.
John W. Perkins.
Jesse W. Potts.
James S. Rogers.
Marshall S. Snow.
Charles E. Souther.
John Trowbridge (*s.*).
Thomas W. Ward.
William H. Warren.
James H. Withington.
Enos Wilder.
Gorham D. Williams.

1866.

Daniel P. Abercrombie.
Elisha D. Bangs.
Henry G. Blair.
Frederick J. Brown.
Theodore M. Clark.
John H. Coppenhagen.
Samuel C. Derby.
Eaton S. Drone.
William G. Farlow.
Amos K. Fiske.
James S. Garland.
Richard C. Greenleaf.
James B. Gregg.
Frank A. Harris.
David G. Haskins.
Amos M. Leonard.
Morris Longstreth.
John J. Loud.
Haslett McKim.
James O. Parker.
George F. Robinson.
William B. Rogers (*a.*).
Thomas P. Shaw.
Swithin C. Shortlidge.
Stephen H. Stackpole.
Marshall P. Stafford.
William P. Stoddard.
John W. Taylor.
Melvin A. Underwood.
John H. Watson.
John D. Williams.
Edmund W. Wright.
Frank Wright.

1867.

James T. Boutelle.
Arthur Brooks.
William A. Bunton.
Winthrop L. Chenery.
Clement Cleveland.
Ernest W. Cushing.
Frederic Dodge.
Clement K. Fay.
Thomas H. Gray.
Meldon L. Hanscom.
Isaac T. Hoague.
Rufus King.
George V. Leverett.
Francis H. Lincoln.
Edward W. Mesley.
Jerome B. Poole.
Melville Stacy.
Charles O. Stearns.
Elwyn Waller.
Edward L. Wood.
Edward S. Wood.
William Worthington.

1868.

James Barr Ames.
George F. Becker.
Alfred D. Chandler.
John W. Denny.
Charles F. Dole.
Charles W. Durham.
Frank I. Eustis.
Alden B. Farnham.
James Grier.
Frederic R. Halsey.
Frederic G. Ireland.
William J. Knowlton (*s.*).
Charles A. Lovejoy.
Charles A. Morrill.
Charles D. Palmer.
Milton Reed.
William T. Reid.
William W. Richards.
Edwin L. Sargent.
Josiah L. Seward.
Frederic C. Shattuck.
William C. Simmons.
Edward E. Sprague.
Isaac H. Sweetser.
Henry P. Talmadge.
William W. Taylor.
John W. Tilton.
Walter Wood.

1869.

Francis H. Appleton.
Francis Atwood.
George H. Ball.
Franklin Bartlett.
Josiah C. Bartlett.
Thomas P. Beal.
Joseph D. Brannan.
Henry Brett.
Charles L. Capen.
Walter Cook.
William E. Cutter.
William M. Davis (*s.*).
Francis W. Draper (*m.*).
A. E. Fletcher.
Austin G. Fox.
Sydney K. Gold.
Charles L. Hayward.
George Hill.
Henry M. Howe.
Henry S. Howe.
Henry Howland.
William James (*m.*).
Warren A. Locke.
John J. McCook.
William D. Mackintosh.
Edward H. Mason.
George E. Merrill.
Frank D. Millett.
Charles W. Moseley.
Francis G. Peabody.
Henry G. Pickering.
Thomas E. Pope.
John M. W. Pratt.
Henry W. Putnam.
Francis Rawle.
Frederic W. Russell.
Mark S. Severance.
Nathaniel S. Smith.
William E. Sparks.
George C. Travis.
Charles W. Wendte (*t.*).
William S. Whitwell.
Gardner G. Willard.
Augustus E. Willson.
Frank Woodman.
Horatio W. Wright.

1870.

Walter Adams.
William W. Chamberlin.
Arthur H. Cutler.
Walter Deane.
Charles C. Emott.
Laurens N. Francis.
James B. Galloway.
Richard T. Greener.
William G. Hale.
Isaac T. Hoague (*l.*).
Charles E. Hoar.
Artemus H. Holmes.
Henry K. Horton.
James C. Jordan.
Perceval Lowell.
William Merrick.
Charles Monroe.
Godfrey Morse.
Franklin Nourse.
Henry Parkman.
Theophilus Parsons.
Thomas M. Rotch.
James R. Soley.
Charles P. Spalding.
Thomas B. Ticknor.
Lucian A. Wait.
John S. White.
Charles B. Wilby.
Charles F. Woodard.
James B. Wyatt.

1871.

Henry C. Backus.
John Bartlett (*a.*).
Francis Bassett.
Clarence H. Perry.
William S. Bigelow.
Charles J. Bonaparte.
William W. Boyd.
William E. Byerly.
Virgil R. Connor.
Horace E. Deming.
Ephraim Emerton.
Walter Faxon.
Henry Godey.
William B. Hills.
George I. Jones.
John L. King.
Walter C. Larned.
John S. Lawrence.
Henry C. Lodge.
Francis O. Lyman.
Kenneth McIntosh.
James R. Morris.
Charles E. Munroe (*s.*).
Thomas Nesmith.
Frederic R. Nourse.
Theodore M. Osborne.
Edward O. Otis.
Edward D. Pearce.
Robert F. Pennell.
George F. Roberts.
Junius Sampson.
James P. Scott.
George Stedman.
William E. Story.
George L. Stowell.
Theodore Sutro.
Nathaniel Thayer.
Lendall Titcomb.
Benjamin B. Townsend.
Timothy B. Walker.
Henry N. Wheeler.
Charles L. B. Whitney.
George C. Wing.

1872.

George F. Babbitt.
Walter Burgess.
Otis H. Currier.
Thomas French.
William P. Frost.
George A. Gibson.
Francis A. Gooch.
Allen W. Gould.
S. Eliot Guild.
Francis Hasbrouck.
Ralph W. Hickox.
Henry E. Hill.
Leander Holbrook.
Lucius L. Hubbard.
Marcello Hutchinson.
Grenville M. Ingalsbe (*l.*).
Morton S. Keith.
Camillus G. Kidder.
Albert L. Lincoln.
Arthur Lord.
Russell W. Montague.
Henry A. Muhlenberg.
Joseph N. Pardee (*l.*).
Louis H. Parkhurst.
John F. Richardson.
Charles H. Russell.
Edward B. Russell.
Edward S. Sheldon.
Ralph Stone.
Jeremiah J. Sullivan.
Charles S. Thornton.
Floyd W. Tomkins.
Charlemagne Tower.
Alanson Tucker.
Moses P. White.

1873.

Thomas W. Baldwin.
William T. Barker.
James A. Beatley.
William A. Bell.
Charles A. Brackett (*d.*).
C. P. E. Burgwyn.
Charles P. Button.
William F. Cheney.
Alfred G. Church.
Frederic H. Copeland.
R. A. B. Dayton.
John A. Eastabrooks.
Joseph E. Garland.
Francis E. Gavin.
Charles N. Goodrich.
Robert Grant.
Elisha Gunn.
Henry H. Haynes.
Walter C. Hill.
Francis A. Hubbard.
George H. Johnson.
Clarence E. Kelley.
James L. Laughlin.
Robert M. Lawrence (*m.*).
William C. Lawton.
Charles K. Lexow.
James O. Lincoln.
Silas M. Macvane.
Clarence B. Moore.
Samuel L. Morison.
Edward B. Nelson.
Herbert I. Ordway.
Louis S. Osborne.
Charles H. Otis.
Dudley L. Pickman.
Edward R. Pratt.
Walter Raymond.
Ambrose C. Richardson.
Maurice H. Richardson.
George L. Shorey.
John F. Simmons.
Freeman Snow.
Joseph S. Swaim.
Charles F. Tarbell.
Edwin H. Terrell (*l.*).
William Thomas.
Albert H. Thompson.
Edward P. Usher.
Grant Walker.
Alfred F. Washburn.
H. S. White.
Ernest Young.

1874.

James L. Abbot.
William F. Abbot.
Richard M. Allen.
Francis E. Babcock.
Charles P. Bancroft.
Henry H. Barrett.
George A. C. Bendelari.
Thomas S. Bettens.
Henry M. Burdett.
Thomas Cary.
Henry H. Crocker, jun.
Louis Dyer.
Francis W. Elwood.
Ernest F. Fenollosa.
Edward M. Ferris.
Francis B. Flanders.
Wendell Goodwin.
Ulysses S. Grant, jun.
Charles M. Green.
Edward B. Hill.
Nathaniel D. C. Hodges.
A. J. Hopkins.
William D. Hunt.
G. H. G. McGrew.
William C. Mason.
William L. Morse.
Richard C. Newton.
John Parsons.
Marshall L. Perrin.
William T. Piper.
Francis E. Randall.
George Riddle.
William C. Sanger.
Robert W. Sawyer.
Edmund H. Sears.
Theodore L. Sewall.
George S. Silsbee.
Edward E. Simmons.
Robert A. Southworth.
William F. Spinney.
Charles W. Stone.
Edwin P. Stone.
Edward W. Walker.
George W. White.
John P. Wyman.
Samuel E. Wyman.

1875.

Alpheus B. Alger.
Gorham Bacon.
Edward R. Benton.
Le Baron R. Briggs.
Willard Brown.
Paul Butler.
Edwin Le Roy Carney.
Lester W. Clark.
Benjamin R. Curtis.
Francis W. Dean (*s.*).
Francis H. Eaton.
E. A. Emerson.
Jesse W. Fewkes.
Andrew Fiske.
William R. Foster.
James W. Gaff.
George B. Hobart.
Franklin W. Hooper.
Charles R. Johnson.
John F. Kent.
Wallace L. Kimball.
Abbott Lawrence.
Nathan Matthews.
William H. Melville.
Richard Montague.
Grenville H. Norcross.
William L. Porter.
Denman W. Ross.
Thomas E. Secor.
Hamilton I. Smith.
Nathaniel H. Stone.
Samuel D. Warren.
Henry B. Wenzell.
William H. Williamson.

1876.

Thurlow Weed Barnes.
G. G. and C. A. Blymer.
Robert S. Bradley.
William A. Brownlow.
James H. Bullard.
William H. Burbank.
Walter S. Collins.
William F. Duff.
John G. Gopsill.
Holmes Hinkley.
Henry D. Hobson.
Charles Isham.
Samuel D. Kittredge.
Francis S. Livingood.
F. C. McDuffie.
Leonard J. Manning.
William H. Moody.
William R. Page.
Benjamin O. Peirce.
William P. Richards.
Alden Sampson.
Frederick J. Stimson.
Charles F. Thwing.

1877.

Robert S. Avann.
Francis A. Bates.
Amos L. Bond.
Alexander T. Bowser.
H. Sigourney Butler.
Egbert M. Chesley.
John Conlan.
Henry G. Danforth.
George Dimmock.
Frederick F. Doggett.
Walter B. Douglas (*l.*).
Herbert G. Dow.
Herbert H. Drake.
Howard P. Eells.
William Farnsworth.
Matthew J. Ferguson.
Alfred Gooding.
James W. Goodwin.
Robert W. Greenleaf.
Nathan H. Harriman.
Robert O. Harris.
Herbert J. Harwood.
George E. Hovey.
William L. Humason.
George W. Huse.
Samuel Leland.
John Lowell.
Edward P. Merriam.
James Métivier.
Albert G. Morse.
George M. Nash.
Jacob C. Patton.
Arthur Perrin.
Matthew V. Pierce.
Frank W. Rollins.
Thomas M. Sloane.
Abbot E. Smith.
Daniel E. Smith.
Dexter L. Stone.
Washington I. Stringham.
Edward H. Strobel.
Lindsay Swift.
William R. Taylor.
Augustus C. Tower.
John F. Tyler.
Herbert I. Wallace.
John F. White (*s.*).
Charles H. Wiswell.

1878.

Willis B. Allen.
William Z. Bennett.
Frederic O. de Billier.
Lafayette G. Blair.
George K. Boutelle.
George H. Browne.
William H. Brune.
Stephen Bullard.
Edward P. Channing.
Osborne S. Curtis.
Howard F. Doane.
Irving Elting.
Augustus C. Gurnee.
Charles A. Hamilton.
Lewis Hancock.
Benjamin F. Harding.
Benjamin N. Johnson.
Joseph F. Johnson.
Rosewell B. Lawrence.
Lucius N. Littauer.
Frederic Lutz.
Charles Moore.
George W. Nash.
Henry S. Nash.
Daniel E. Paullin.
Edward E. Phillips.
George M. Pinney, jun.
George H. Preston.
Barney Sachs.
William H. Schaefer.
Alfred W. Spencer.
William A. Spinney.
William O. Stearns.
Russell Sturgis.
William Sullivan.
Hubert E. Teschemacher.
Charles B. Trail.
James A. Tufts.
Henry P. Warden.
Henry Wheeler.

1879.

Harlan P. Amen.
Clement W. Andrews.
George D. Ayers.
B. F. Bailey.
Edmund L. Baylies.
Benjamin S. Blanchard.
Albert S. Brandeis.
Arthur A. Brooks.
John A. Brown.
Charles C. Burlingham.
Isaac T. Burr.
George H. Burrill.
Harry Butler.
William B. de las Casas.
Robert P. Clapp.
Joseph P. Cobb.
John T. Coolidge.
Francis L. Crawford.
Francis H. Daniels.
George H. Davis.
Samuel Delano.
Walter D. Denègre.
George L. Dolloff.
Frank Donaldson.
Frederic H. Ellis.
Glendower Evans.
Harry B. Franch.
Charles G. Galloupe.
J. T. Gilbert, jun.
Herman W. Grannis.
Henry C. Hall (*m.*).
William B. Harlow.
George Hoadly.
Andrew H. Hodgdon.
Thomas J. Homer.
William H. Hubbard.
Woodward Hudson.
M. Hutchinson.
George W. Jackson.
M. R. Jacobs.
Clarence G. James.
Webster Kelley.
Walter M. Lancaster.
William B. Lawrence.
Thomas Lee.
Frederic M. Leonard.
Archibald Le Roy.
G. A. Littlefield.
Francis McLennan.
Charles J. Mason.
John G. Morris.
George S. Motley.
Henry C. Mulligan.
John L. Nichols.
Jesse R. Norton.
Wallace Preble.
William M. Richardson.
Frederick H. Rindge.
Hiram H. Rose.
Henry R. Sargent.
Charles E. St. John.
John C. Shea.
L. D. Shepard (*a.*).
Samuel Snelling.
Charles F. Sprague.
Francis J. Swayze.
Jireh Swift.
William C. Tarbell.
Joseph G. Thorp.
Alfred S. Tubbs.
William G. Twombley.
David Urquhart.
William B. Van Rensselaer.
M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D.).
Henry C. Warren.
William L. Watson.
Edward S. Weston.
Charles H. Whiting.
Stephen B. Wood.

1880.

William H. Alley.
Charles E. Atwood.
Henry T. Barstow.
Sherard Billings.
Herbert P. Bissell.
Charles B. Blair.
Frank H. Brackett.
Amos F. Breed.
Clifford Brigham.
Nat M. Brigham.
I. S. Carruth.
George T. Chase.
William Hoff Cook.
A. W. H. Eaton.
Harold N. Fowler.
Henry G. French.
Frederic Gardner.
W. W. Gooch.
George Griswold, jun.
Arthur L. Hall.
Frederic B. Hall.
Arthur Lee Hanscom.
Albert B. Hart.
George B. Hatch.
Edward S. Hawes.
Fletcher S. Hines.
Charles A. Hobbs.
John W. Houston.
George R. Kelley.
Henry W. Kilburn.
William F. O'Callaghan.
John A. O'Keefe.
Herbert M. Perry.
* Charles H. Pew.
William A. Pew.
Harry S. Rand.
Frank B. Rollins.
William B. Sharp.
Samuel W. Skinner.
William S. Stevens.
Frank O. Suire.
William H. Talbott.
Arthur Taylor.
William G. Taylor.
John J. Thomsen.
Howard Townsend.
Richard Trimble.
Bradford S. Turpin.
Charles Ware.
Charles G. Washburn.
H. Randall Webb.
Fairfax H. Wheelan.

Silas M. Whitcomb.
John Woodbury.

1881.

Howard Agnew.
Frank W. Baker.
J. S. Bell.
James Bliss.
Edward D. Brandegee.
E. W. Brewer.
W. G. Brinsmade.
Edward Brooks.
E. Y. Cohen.
F. J. B. Cordeiro.
William H. Coolidge.
John F. Davis.
Charles T. Darcy.
C. H. L. Delano.
H. A. DeWindt.
Robert H. Driscoll.
George C. Fisher.
Howard P. Haines.
Alexander Harvey.
Charles M. Hemenway.
Garry D. Hough.
Edwin C. Howell.
G. M. Hyams.
Frederick Joy.
A. J. Knowles.
George Lyon, jun.
H. F. May.
C. A. Mitchell.
Otto Mueller.
Harry L. Nelson.
Joseph A. Nesmith.
William Noyes.
C. B. Penrose.
George G. Peters.
Edward Reynolds.
DeLancey Rochester.
William T. Sawyer.
F. W. Sharon.
William A. Slater.
Irving G. Stanton.
George A. Staples.
Ambrose Talbot, jun.
Paul B. Watson.
Sam Wylie.

1882.

René Bache.
James W. Babcock.
J. H. Bacon.
Chambers Baird.
E. W. Baker.
Charles H. Bartlett.
George F. Barlow.
W. A. Blodgett.
G. C. Buell.
F. R. Burton.
William Chalfant.
H. G. Chapin.
F. N. Cole.
Wm. DeLancey Cunningham.
W. H. Danforth.
C. R. Dean.
George H. Eaton.
William G. Fellows.
B. M. Firman.
Joshua G. Flagg.
J. McG. Foster.
G. H. Francis.
F. E. Fuller.
J. P. Gardner.
J. Gillespie.
F. N. Goddard.
J. Q. A. Griffin.
H. W. Harlow.
James H. Hopkins.
A. A. Howard.
H. M. Hubbard.
C. G. R. Jennings.
Woodbury Kane.
C. H. Keep.
A. B. Kingsbury.
E. H. Marlett.
E. W. McCall.
W. I. McCoy.
Garrett E. Nagle.
O. A. Olmsted.
Edmund S. Perin.
E. Perrin.
J. W. Perkins.
M. J. Pickering.
G. M. Richardson.
H. A. Richardson.
F. W. Rhinelander.
Lucien M. Robinson.
John Russell.
Harold M. Sewall.
H. H. Sherwood.
George F. Spalding.
E. D. Stetson.
F. M. Stone.
J. H. Storer.
J. Edward Weld.
P. M. Washburn.
Owen Wister.
F. C. Woodbury.

1883.

George H. H. Allen.
William H. Aspinwall.
D. N. Baxter.
George W. Beals.
J. R. Brackett.
A. C. Burrage.
G. D. Burrage.
W. L. Burrage.
J. M. Burch.
R. G. Butler.
H. B. Cabot.
H. G. Chapman.
R. S. Codman.
C. P. Curtis, jun.
E. S. Davis.
G. M. Davis.
J. E. Davis.
A. C. Denniston.
R. B. Ennis.
E. T. Fearing.
L. R. Ferris.
R. P. Francis.
H. M. Hall.
F. H. Harvey.
M. W. Haskell.
Benjamin B. Holmes.
E. S. Jack.
William C. Jennings.
A. C. Lane.
Prescott Lawrence.
Morris Loeb.
G. E. Lowell.
E. G. McInnes.
R. Burnham Moffat.
C. F. Morse.
F. W. Morton.
F. W. Moulton.
C. F. Nirdlinger.
J. A. Noyes.
G. H. Page.
T. L. Park.
W. E. Paul.
S. B. Pearmain.
Charles P. Perin.
C. B. Perkins.
H. W. Perkins.
J. W. Potter.
J. F. Preston.
C. E. Rand.
Charles Ranlet.
E. S. Roussaniere.
S. P. Sanger.
H. F. Sears.
A. L. Sessions.
Joseph R. Sharp.
F. R. Slocum.
H. L. Smyth.
A. G. Weeks.
B. W. Wellington.
Alfred J. Weston.
R. W. E. Wilson.
W. C. Winslow.
George S. Winslow, jun.
Robert D. Winthrop.

1884.

Myron P. Denton.
John P. Holmes.
J. R. Jewett.
Frederic R. King.
C. H. Kip.
A. F. McArthur.
C. W. Smith, jun.
Henry Trail.

CLUBS, LIBRARIES, ETC.

Harvard Club, New York.
University Club, New York.
Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Newton Free Library, Newton.
Harvard Musical Association, Boston.
Boston Athenæum, Boston.
Boston Library Society, Boston.
St. Botolph Club, Boston.
Union Boat Club, Boston.
Somerset Club, Boston.
Boston Public Library, Boston.
State Library, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston.
Harvard Library, Cambridge.
Harvard Divinity School Library, Cambridge.
Phillips Exeter Library, Exeter, N.H.
Fitchburg Harvard Club, Fitchburg.
Free Public Library, Worcester.
Worcester High School, Worcester.
Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C.
Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
Fellowes Athenæum, Roxbury.
University Club, St. Louis, Mo.
Public School Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
Harvard Club, San Francisco, Cal.
Essex Institute, Salem.
Radcliffe Library, Oxford, Eng.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston.

Charles W. Parker, Macullar, Parker, & Company.
Charles A. Sweet & Co., Bankers and Brokers.
Henry P. Kidder, Kidder, Peabody, & Co.
William P. Hunt, President Atlas National Bank.
D. P. Ilsley, D. P. Ilsley & Co.
John C. Paige, Insurance Agent.
Abram French & Co., Pottery and Glassware.
William E. Bright, Torrey, Bright, & Capen (5 copies).
John Hogg, Hogg, Brown, & Taylor.
Spencer W. Richardson, Richardson, Hill, & Co.
John Bartlett, Little, Brown, & Co.
T. W. Deland, Little, Brown, & Co.
J. W. Wolcott, Hotel Vendome.
H. H. Hunnewell, H. H. Hunnewell & Sons.
E. C. Burrage, Abram French & Co.
John C. Rand, Rand, Avery, & Co.
C. F. Jewett, C. F. Jewett & Co.
Charles Whittier, Whittier Machine Co.
E. C. Whittier, Whittier Machine Co.
A. S. Manson, agent, Potter, Ainsworth, & Co.
H. M. Cable, agent, Sheldon & Co.
Avery L. Rand, Rand, Avery, & Co.
Robert H. Wass, Insurance Agent.
James A. Woolson, William Claflin, Coburn, & Co.
John H. Thurston, Hall & Whiting.
William S. Denny, President Shawmut Insurance Co.
Abraham Avery, Rand, Avery, & Co.
John Allyn, Book Publisher.
George D. Atkins, Nonotuck Silk Co.
John A. Lowell, Steel Engraver.
E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., Private Tutor.
Dr. Dio Lewis, Turkish Baths.
Mrs. Jacob Bigelow.
Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody.
Francis M. Holden.
E. A. Horton.
Alfred Kemp.
Charles F. Richardson.
D. W. Salisbury.
Eben McKenzie.

Cincinnati, O.

Professor T. C. Bradford, M.D.
N. H. Davis, Saml. Davis, jun., & Co.
Professor W. W. Dawson, M.D.
John W. Hartwell, President Enterprise Insurance Co.
Professor E. S. Muscroft, M.D.
Henry Probasco, Mayor of Clifton.
Professor Thaddeus A. Reamy, M.D.
Professor L. Sauveur, Burnet House.
Theodore Stanwood, Cashier First National Bank.
William F. Thorne, W. F. Thorne & Co.
Professor J. W. Underhill, M.D.
Professor J. T. Whittaker, M.D.
Dr. E. Williams, Surgeon at Cincinnati Hospital.

Brunswick, Me.

J. L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College.
Dr. Mitchell.
Miss E. A. S. Pennell.

St. Louis, Mo.

George T. Cram, President American Central Insurance Co.
Henry Hitchcock, Dean St. Louis Law School.
Lawrence L. King, L. L. & Moses King.
Goodman King, Mermod, Jaccard, & Co.
Arthur A. Mermod, Mermod, Jaccard, & Co.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

William Jennings, W. Jennings & Co.
John Sharp, Capitalist.
John R. Park, President, Deseret College.

Providence, R.I.

Professor John H. Appleton, Brown University.
Charles S. Bradley.
William B. Weeden.

Cambridge.

George Z. Gray, Dean Episcopal Theo. School.
Charles H. Saunders, Ex-Mayor.
Charles W. Sever, University Book Store.
Adolph Vogl, University Press.
M. M. Sawin, Sawin's Express.
Stephen B. Alger.
B. F. Balzly.
J. M. Batchelder.
Charles W. Benton.
Mrs. Cilley.
F. C. Cowper.
Miss C. M. Harris.
Charles F. Möring.
R. C. Parsons.
William T. Richardson.
N. L. Robinson.
Mrs. E. G. Russell.
Mrs. Jared Sparks.
Mrs. S. H. Swan.
Frank C. Swett.
William L. Whitney.
Cyrus Woodman.

New York, N.Y.

H. H. Lamport, Vice-President Continental Fire Ins. Co.
H. P. Dubois, Monrose & Mulville.
William Tilden.
M. Trimble.
E. R. Blanchard.
John Byers.

Elsewhere.

Mrs. C. Minot Weld, Jamaica Plain.
R. W. Wood, Jamaica Plain.
George E. Taylor, Somerville.
A. C. Perkins, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.
Oscar Faulhaber, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.
Charles O. Thompson, Worcester.
Norcross Brothers, Worcester.
Mrs. E. A. Putnam, Salem.
James T. Allen, West Newton.
Oscar Browning, Cambridge, Eng.
Henry E. Collins, Pittsburg, Penn.
A. B. Thaw, Pittsburg, Penn.
James M. Keith, Roxbury.
D. Bonbright, Evanston, Ill.
M. P. Stickney, Bethel, N.Y.
Mrs. George M. Morse, Clinton.
P. Richards, Geneva, O.
J. L. Tale, Cleveland, O.
Thomas H. Pease & Son, New Haven, Conn.
W. R. Pierce, Middleborough.
Howard L. Osgood, Rochester, N.Y.
Gerrit S. Miller, Peterborough, N.Y.
Oliver Marcy, Evanston, Ill.
David H. Moore, Denver, Col.
Elbridge Smith, Dorchester.
Edwin Post, Greencastle, Ind.
Mrs. Henry Forster, Charlestown.
W. I. Faddis, St. Paul, Minn.
Charles E. Fay, College Hill.
Thomas M. Drown, Easton, Penn.
Cecil F. P. Bancroft, Phillips Academy, Andover.
George L. Balcom, Claremont, N.H.
C. C. Whitman, Quincy.
E. J. James, Normal, Ill.
J. B. Harrison, Franklin Falls, N.H.
Mrs. B. M. Hurlbut, Quincy.
John S. Hicks, Roslyn, N.Y.
A. M. Hicks, Clinton, N.Y.
Alexander Tison, Olivet, Mich.
Bishop A. C. Coxe, Buffalo, N.Y.

TOLEDO, DELPHOS, AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington Railroad Co., now offered by the old and well-known banking-house of Charles A. Sweet & Co., of Boston, commend themselves as first-class investments in every respect.

These bonds ($1,000 each, with proper provision for registration) are issued for thirty years at six per cent. The principal is due April 1, 1910; and the interest is payable on the 1st of April and October, in New York. The entire issue amounts to only $1,000,000.

The security of these bonds is unusually ample. They are secured by the first mortgage on the line of 100 miles extending from Delphos, O., to Dayton, O., and known as the "Dayton Division of the Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington Railroad," which forms a direct line from Toledo and lake navigation to the city of Dayton. There it connects with the Dayton and South-eastern Railroad, with which it has unusually favorable relations, and will connect with the Cincinnati and Northern Railroad, now in course of construction, which will extend south from Dayton to Cincinnati. The Dayton Division will then get not only a lucrative local traffic, but also through business from Cincinnati and Dayton, to Toledo and return. It is estimated by competent judges, that the local business alone, as the line runs through the Stillwater Valley, the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of Ohio, will yield a net income of $1,000 per mile. The first mortgage interest of the whole issue of these bonds amounts to only $600 per mile; while other roads terminating in Toledo and Dayton pay an interest account of $1,400 to $3,000 per mile.

The Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington Railroad system, of which "the Dayton Division" is a part, traverses the most fertile and densely-populated parts of the States of Ohio and Indiana, of which at present over 200 miles are finished and in operation, and the remainder under contract for early completion.

The Toledo, Delphos, & Burlington Railroad extends from the business centre of Toledo, O., at lake navigation, southerly, through the counties of Lucas, Wood, and Putnam, to the city of Delphos, in Van Wert County, and from Delphos south, through the counties of Van Wert, Mercer, Darke, and Montgomery, terminating at the Union Depot, in the heart of the city of Dayton, O., making a direct line from Toledo to Dayton. It also extends from Delphos, west, through Van Wert County in Ohio, and the counties of Adams, Wells, Grant, and Howard, in the State of Indiana, to the city of Kokomo.

The Dayton and South-eastern Railroad furnishes to the Dayton Division a feeder of over 135 miles in length. It secures the iron traffic from the numerous furnaces, the coal traffic from the extensive fields of Southern Ohio for Toledo and the lake markets, in return contributing the lumber, from Michigan and the North-west, to Portsmouth and Ironton, on the Ohio River and intermediate points.

At Toledo, the natural outlet for the products of Western Ohio, Northern and Central Indiana, the "Pennsylvania," "Lake Shore," "Canada Southern," "Great Western," and "Grand Trunk" Railroads, and the steamship lines of the Lakes, are active competitors for its through traffic; while at Holgate, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at Delphos the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, in turn compete with the above for the same business, thus furnishing this line unexampled facilities for handling through business at highly remunerative rates.

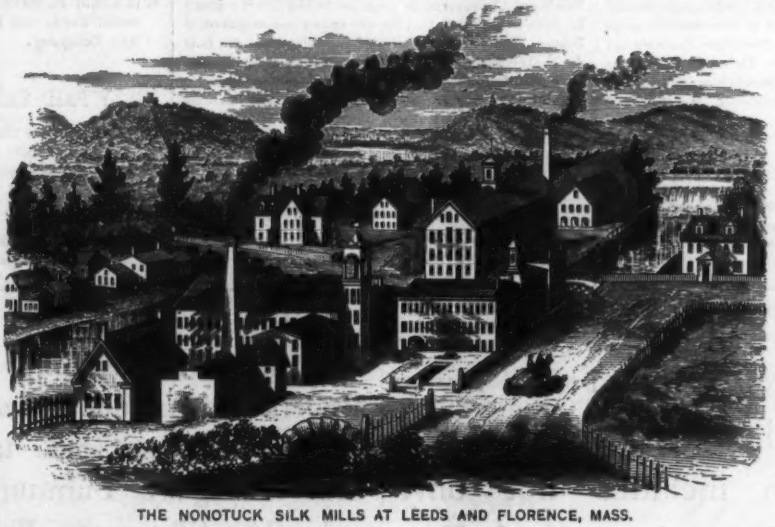
The president, John M. Corse, says that "there is no question that the road is abundantly able to earn, in addition, the interest on its income bonds, and a handsome dividend on the stock."

Irvine & Brice, attorneys at law, issue a certificate of legality, certifying that the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington Railroad Co., dated July 1, 1880, amounting to $1,000,000, and secured upon the Dayton Division, are valid and binding obligations of said company. The proceedings of said company authorizing the issue and negotiation of said bonds, and the execution of the mortgage securing their payment, were conducted under their supervision and direction, and the mortgage itself carefully prepared by them, and in all respects every right of the holders of said bonds was rigidly protected.

THE NONOTUCK SILK MILLS.

LEEDS AND FLORENCE.

THE Nonotuck Silk Mills at Florence and Leeds, two thriving villages in the town of Northampton, Mass, are the greatest industries in those villages. They give employment to nearly six hundred persons, and annually consume about 150,000 pounds of raw silk. The products, comprising every variety and color of sewing, knitting, and machine silks and twists, are now sold everywhere under the well-known brands of "Nonotuck," "Corticelli," and "Florence Knitting." They are noted for their brilliancy and durability of color, smoothness and evenness of size in thread, softness of finish, and freedom from all deleterious dye-stuffs. They are regarded as the best goods in their line now offered to the public; so that when buying silks and twists, a person should particularly order the products of the Nonotuck Silk Company, and take care that he is given no other. The mills are chiefly of brick, and form two very interesting groups of factory buildings, on the banks of Mill River. The new mill at Leeds is one of the prettiest and best-constructed factory-buildings in this country; and the two boarding-houses for the female operatives are as pretty, cosey, and homelike as any similar structures in the world. The managers of this prosperous concern are highly esteemed for their enterprise, integrity, and public and private generosity. The company has branch offices in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and elsewhere; and moreover its silks and twists can be obtained of all dealers in dry goods and fancy goods. The Nonotuck Silk Company received the only medal awarded at the Paris Exposition in 1878, for American sewing-silk, or machine twist. The agent, George D. Atkins, No. 18 Summer Street, Boston, sends free to any address an illustrated book of 32 pages, containing rules on "How to Use the Florence Knitting Silk."



THE NONOTUCK SILK MILLS AT LEEDS AND FLORENCE, MASS.

THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON DESPATCH EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE Boston office of this company has been moved to the large and conveniently fitted up building Nos. 105 and 107 Arch Street; and, besides retaining the former New-York office at 304 Canal Street, the company has opened a New-York branch office at No. 940 Broadway, nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel. These changes have been made in order to afford still greater facilities for transacting the company's express business, which extends over all New England. It should be borne in mind that the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company is the only direct express-company to Newport, R.I., Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford, Middleboro', Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket, and that this company has the exclusive express-routes between New York and Boston *via* the Fall River and Stonington lines, and Earle & Prew's Providence Express.

Dec. 1, 1880, arrangements were made by which the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pacific Express Companies form one through opposition line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, giving one receipt and making one rate of charge between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, and all chief points South and West.

The president is Henry C. Sherburne, and the general manager is Edward A. Taft.

BOSTON THEATRE.

ITS ATTRACTIONS FOR 1881.

THIS grand dramatic temple is deservedly popular with the best classes of amusement patrons, and retains its rank as "the most magnificent theatre on this continent." Messrs. Tompkins and Hill, the proprietors, have an ambition to present attractions worthy of their house, and in their efforts spare neither time nor money The several grand productions given the past seasons are attestation of this fact; and the lavish outlay, good taste and perfection of detail, which distinguished "Voyagers in Southern Seas, or the Children of Capt. Grant," won for them the enthusiastic commendations of fully a hundred and fifty thousand of their patrons. It is safe to assert that no other theatre in America has the capacity and completeness of stage resources to admit of a comparison with the Boston. Her Majesty's Italian Opera Company, under the directorship of Col. J. H. Mapleson, will have a two-weeks' season with the opening of the year 1881, during which a series of brilliant lyric performances will be given by the renowned artists of that organization. Mme. Etelka Gerster, Miss Annie Louise Cary, M'lle Valeria, Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente, Signor Arditi (musical director), and other great favorites will appear nightly. During this engagement our public will have an opportunity to hear Bioto's "Mefistofele," which has had pronounced success in New York. It would be superfluous to proffer any special commendation of Col. Mapleson's grand lyric company. The principals have established themselves first favorites in the capitals of Europe and America, and nowhere have they more generous appreciation than in Boston and its vicinity. On Jan. 10, Miss Blanche Rosevelt and a specially selected company will produce Longfellow's "Masque of Pandora," set to music by Alfred Collier, Esq. It will doubtless achieve much popularity. The scenery and appointments will be of the usual Boston Theatre excellence. Denman Thompson in his specialty of Joshua Whitcomb, and the gifted Mary Anderson, will appear in due season. The patrons of the Boston are assured of a succession of splendid performances.

SHORTHAND WRITING.

To the Editor of The Harvard Register.

Shorthand writing is now a matter of universal interest. Its introduction as a regular course has been wisely suggested by the college papers; and its usefulness to professional men, especially those who study law, is undisputed. In this connection I wish to recommend a method, new in this country, but used in Europe for a quarter of a century. It was invented by Dr. Leopold A. Tetreads, and has been adapted to six different languages, Latin, Greek, Hungarian, Spanish, French, and English. Its peculiarity is that one familiar with it can readily adapt it to any language at his command. In legibility, brevity, ease of comprehension, and execution, it is far superior to any of the leading English systems.

Dr. V. M. Berthold, 48 Market Street, Cambridgeport, is competent to teach the Tetreads method of shorthand; and desires to form a few classes as well as give instruction to individuals. His references in Boston are the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, Dr. Charles Williams, and Naylor & Co. He can be addressed by mail, or visited in person.

HERMANN A. HAGEN, *Professor of Entomology,*
Cambridge.

PAPER WARE.

"The goods known in the market as paper ware are now meeting with a ready sale. They are light, durable, handsome, and cheap. Pails, basins, bowls and pitchers, chamber-sets, spittoons, slop-jars, milk-pans, etc., embrace the leading articles in this line. Those in want of these desirable goods should visit the establishment of *Jennings Brothers, 51 Murray Street*, the manufacturers. Orders from the country will have prompt attention, and price-lists and full particulars will be furnished free on application."—*New York Independent.*

CHART OF ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

The Sub-kingdoms, Classes, Orders, and Families, with examples, arranged according to the principles of classification. Price 15 cents. Address A. B. Griffen, 641 Broad Street, Newark, N.J.

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS

(148 CHARLES STREET, BOSTON)

Has prepared for public delivery the following Lectures on subjects connected with English Literature. A course of four six, ten, or twelve may be selected from the series:—

Importance of the Study and Reading of English Literature; Literary and Artistic Life in London Thirty Years Ago; Fiction, Old and New, and its Eminent Authors; John Milton (two lectures); William Cowper; Oliver Goldsmith; Alexander Pope; Robert Burns; William Wordsworth; Samuel Taylor, Coleridge; Charles Lamb; Mr. and Mrs. Browning; Alfred Tennyson; Thomas Campbell; Sydney Smith; "Christopher North" (John Wilson); Thomas Hood; Lord Byron; Keats and Shelley; Walter Scott; Thomas de Quincey (the "English Opium-Eater"); William Cullen Bryant; Nathaniel Hawthorne; Henry W. Longfellow; Rufus Choate.

JUST READY.

NINTH Clearance Catalogue of Illustrated, Standard, and Popular Books offered at 30 to 60 per cent discount from publishers' prices. Sent free to any address. Send postal. Estes & Lauriat, 301 to 305 Washington Street (opposite Old South) Boston, Mass.

JOHN A. LOWELL'S HOLIDAY CARDS.

IT is impossible to speak too enthusiastically of the New Year's and Christmas cards made for the first time this season by John A. Lowell & Co., the well-known steel-engravers of Boston. These cards are all steel engravings, and are from the choicest designs of eminent artists. They are made of all sizes and shapes, the designs are artistic, the workmanship exquisite, and they are more unique and less costly than the old-style holiday cards issued in colors. They are sold at wholesale by M. A. Reay & Co., 77 John Street, New York, and at retail by the leading stationers throughout the country.

G. THEO. DIPPOLD,

PROFESSOR of Ancient and Modern Languages. Prepares boys for college. 53 Clarendon Street, Boston.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

METROPOLE
Insurance Company

OF PARIS, FRANCE.

JOHN C. PAIGE,

RESIDENT MANAGER,

7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

TRUSTEES IN BOSTON FOR THE UNITED STATES.

H. H. HUNNEWELL, Esq., of Messrs. H. H. Hunnewell & Sons.
GEORGE M. BARNARD, Esq., of Messrs. George M. Barnard & Co.
WILLIAM P. HUNT, Esq., President Atlas National Bank, and President of the South Boston Iron Company.

FULLY PAID CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

$200,000 par value United States 4 per cent bonds deposited with the Massachusetts State Treasurer for the benefit and security of all policy-holders.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. TIFFANY & CO., Union Square, New York, invite attention to their stock of Precious Stones, which includes not only elegant Solitaire and matched Diamonds and carefully selected Pearls, but also an exceptionally Fine Collection of Rubies, Sapphires, Cats-eyes, Emeralds, and other gems of increasing value. They have, also, a variety of rare colored gems, *en cabochon*, both unset and mounted in rings, bracelets, pins, etc.; some of the mountings are highly novel and attractive.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

SYPHER & CO., 741 Broadway, New York, invite an inspection of their Stock of Modern and Antique Furniture and Works of Art, including some tall Dutch Clocks, Old Mahogany Furniture, Old English and other Silverware, Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks of the Empire, Carved Teakwood Furniture from China, and other objects of interest.

The entire private collection of a gentleman of elegant taste who for many years resided in Europe has recently been purchased, and a special travelling envoy is constantly sending goods from various parts of the World.

A few articles from the famous collection of Prince Demidoff, recently sold at San Donato, Florence, may still be secured.

SYPHER & CO.,
741 Broadway, New York.

PREPARATION
FOR
HARVARD,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (ENG.),
AND FOR
WELLESLEY COLLEGE,
BY
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.,

assisted by able men in Science and Modern Languages.

At the July examinations at Harvard, all his entrance candidates were admitted, and two were awarded double "CREDITS" (or Honors), viz., in "Prescribed and Elective Latin and Greek," and in "Prescribed and Elective Physics."

Dr. Humphreys has consented to receive two pupils to prepare for Wellesley College, and is permitted to make *special* reference to H. F. Durant, Esq.

Dr. Humphreys' system is to *spare no labor for such pupils as he guarantees*, and to require fair compensation.

He distinctly undertakes to do what he has done several times in the last four years; viz., prepare for HARVARD in TWO YEARS any young man of fair abilities, and earnest manly purpose, who has *benefited* by a good ENGLISH course of education, including Arithmetic and Algebra, and who *is prepared to follow implicitly his advice and instruction.*

There are vacancies for one resident Wellesley student, and one non-resident Harvard.

E. R. HUMPHREYS.

129 WEST CHESTER PARK, Nov. 12, 1880.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Knoxville, Ill. A Boarding School for Girls; first-class throughout; a safe Christian home, with the best advantages of education. Reference is made to patrons in nearly every city in the West. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D.D., Rector.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL

opens Oct. 15. Course, two annual terms, seven months each. Address HENRY HITCHCOCK, LL.D., Dean, 1417 Lucas Place, St. Louis, Mo.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

for Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences the second session of its fortieth year Jan. 5, 1881. Widely known for excellence of instruction, and great beauty and salubrity of location. REV. C. V. SPEAR, PRINCIPAL.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY,
EXETER, N.H.

For information, address A. C. PERKINS, PRINCIPAL.

PREPARATION
FOR THE
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

is a specialty at Chauncy-Hall School. At the recent examination for admission to the Institute, Chauncy Hall presented the largest number of candidates of any school in the country, and *every one entered without conditions.*

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL,
259 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

LASELL SEMINARY,
AUBURNDALE, MASS.

One of the best schools in the world for young women, enjoying all desirable advantages. Send for catalogue.
CHARLES C. BRAGDON, PRINCIPAL.

ELOCUTION.
MISS LUTIE M. MARSH
Will receive pupils at 364 BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

SCHOOL OF ORATORY.
ELECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the separate pursuit of the various branches taught in the school. *Afternoon Classes* will be formed in the following studies: —

I. Elementary and Expressive Elocution.
II. Forensic, Pulpit, and Popular Oratory.
III. Shakespeare, as a Literary Exercise.
IV. Shakespeare, with primary reference to Dramatic Expression.
V. Culture of the Speaking Voice.
VI. Dramatic Action (system of Delsarte).
VII. Visible Speech (system of Prof. Bell).

Circulars, with further particulars, terms, etc., may be had on application to R. R. RAYMOND, Principal, 1 SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON.

CORRECT DANCING.
The fashionable dances taught accurately and quickly by
PROFESSOR S. ASHER,
Natatorium, BROAD STREET, below Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE
HARVARD ART CLUB

Proposes to issue a series of engravings in Mezzotint,
By Mr. CHARLES H. MOORE,
from subjects drawn by him in various parts of Europe.

Each plate will be issued separately as soon as it is ready, and fifty proofs, before letters, will be taken from each. The first series will comprise five subjects from Switzerland and Italy.

Subscriptions are requested for the series. Plates I., II., and III. are now ready, as follows: —

Plate I. Village of Simplon.
" II. Gathering Storm, Simplon.
" III. Old Doorway, Venice.

Plates IV. and V. will follow shortly, as follows: —

Plate IV. Florence from near San Miniato.
" V. On the Lagune, Venice.

Proofs before letters . . . . . $10.00 the set.
Plain prints . . . . . 5.00 the set.

The series may be had as fast as issued on application to
OSCAR F. ALLEN,
CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MR. STONE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
36 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.
SECOND YEAR.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR HARVARD,
WITH PERSONAL ATTENTION.
TUITION, $100. CHARLES W. STONE.

MR. ABBOT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

"Mott Memorial" Building, No. 64 Madison Avenue, corner Twenty-seventh Street, New-York City, is intended to fit boys for the best colleges by thorough individual instruction. Terms, $500 a year. Number of pupils limited to twelve. For further information, apply to
FRANCIS E. ABBOT, on the premises.

CAMBRIDGE REFERENCE.
President C. W. Eliot, Harvard College.

NEW-YORK CITY REFERENCES.

Joseph H. Choate, Esq.	Prof. Edward Curtis, M.D.
Geo. Wm. Curtis, LL.D.	A. Stickney, Esq.
Dr. Austin Flint.	Rev. W. H. Ward, D.D.
Rev. H. W. Bellows, D.D.	Prof. Chas. F. Chandler.
Edwin L. Godkin, Esq.	Rev. Robert Collyer.
Charles Storrs, Esq.	

FOUNDED IN 1789.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CLASSICAL COURSE. —$300 per annum. For particulars apply to the President.
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. —For the full course, $135. Apply to F. A. Ashford, M.D., Dean, 1330 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.
SCHOOL OF LAW. —$50 per annum. Apply to Prof. William H. Dennis, 915 F Street, Washington, D.C.

P. F. HEALY, S.J., President.

MR. OTTO W. FUETTERER
(Göttingen University, Hanover), 138 West Twenty-Second Street, New-York City. Lessons in Classics and German. Close attention to German pronunciation. Vocal training.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
147 STATE STREET, CHICAGO,
PAINTING AND DRAWING MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BLACK INK.

"An English article called Exchequer Ink may be found at Thomas Groom & Co.'s, Stationers, No. 82 State Street, Boston. It is a real black, and will be sure to give perfect satisfaction to writers for all purposes. They have the finest stationery of all kinds, imported or domestic. Their store is a museum of useful and ornamental articles in their line of business, and customers will find their attractive stock of goods worth examining." — *Boston Transcript.*

JOSEPH T. BROWN & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR
COLOGNE WATERS.

RED LABEL COLOGNE.
Delightfully fragrant and very lasting . . . $2.00 a pint.

WHITE ROSE COLOGNE.
Equal in strength to any of the White Rose Extracts, $2.00 a pint

ORANGE BLOSSOM COLOGNE.
Possesses the delicate perfume of orange flowers. $1.50 a pint.

THE J. T. BROWN COLOGNE.
Famous for its *refreshing quality.* For use in the sick-room it is unequalled . . . . . $1.00 a pint.

THE "HUB" COLOGNE.
A pleasant aromatic cologne. Economical, and very permanent . . . . . 75 cents a pint.

BAY STATE COLOGNE.
Excellent for the bath and toilet . . . . . 50 cents a pint.

All of our Colognes, even the cheapest in price, are made from pure extracts and oils, and we warrant them to give satisfaction.

JOSEPH T. BROWN & CO.,
504 Washington Street, . . Boston, Mass.

PARKER HOUSE.
SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.
HARVEY D. PARKER.

THE BEST THING YET.
The Fitchburg Acoustic Telephone Co.'s New Metallic Telephone. Send for new circular.
FITCHBURG ACOUSTIC TELEPHONE CO.,
Box 198, Old City, Fitchburg, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
Allen and Rowell
25 WINTER STREET, - - BOSTON,
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS,
make specialties of Permanent Carbon Photographs in miniature and large sizes, for book illustrations, and all other purposes.

THE NEW SANITARIUM.
Dio Lewis' Sanitarium,
(FOR THE CURE OF INVALIDS)

At Arlington Heights, eight miles from Boston.
This institution has opened under the happiest auspices. Send for full circular to
DR. DIO LEWIS, Arlington Heights, Mass.

A LUXURY.
TURKISH BATHS,
AT
17 BEACON STREET, . . BOSTON.

The cleanliness, ventilation, and shampooing are all that can be desired. They have just been refitted and refurnished.
Are you rheumatic? Are the muscles sore? Is your liver dull? Are you depressed in spirits? Turkish Baths will cure you.

70,000 SOLD YEARLY.

The growing popularity and usefulness of CABINET or PARLOR ORGANS is shown by the fact that SEVENTY THOUSAND are sold yearly in the United States. The best are the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

which have been awarded HIGHEST DISTINCTION FOR DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S Industrial Exhibitions for thirteen years, *without one single exception.*

NEW STYLES

Are ready this season with important improvements. FOR LARGE CHURCHES, splendid organs, with great power and variety, at $570, $480, $390, and less prices; FOR SMALLER CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, etc., $84 to $200 and upwards. SUPERB DRAWING-ROOM STYLES at $200 to $510, and upwards; A GREAT VARIETY of SMALLER ORGANS of equal excellence, though less capacity, or in plain cases, at $51 to $200 and upwards. Also furnished FOR MONTHLY or QUARTERLY PAYMENTS, $5 and upwards.

These organs are certainly unrivalled in excellence, while the prices are not much higher than those of very inferior instruments.

Before purchasing any organ send for *latest* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32 pages 4to), containing full descriptions and prices, including new styles, and much useful information for the purchaser of any organ, which will be sent *free and post-paid.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON; 46 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK; 149 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

LADIES' WATCHES.

CHOICE

LADIES' WATCHES

JUST RECEIVED BY

WM. BOND & SON,

97 WATER STREET, BOSTON,

Between Congress and Kilby Streets.

SULLIVAN BROTHERS & LIBBIE,

AUCTIONEERS.

Salesroom: No. 2 Beacon Street, Boston.

Special facilities for the display and sale by auction of private libraries (large or small), autographs, coins, paintings, engravings, works of art, furniture, fancy goods, etc.

Catalogues sent to librarians and bookbuyers gratis.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

HOPKINS'

NEW-YORK STEAM WIRE WORKS,

90 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of every variety of

Brass, Copper, and Iron Wire,

Cloth Sieves, Riddles, Coal and Sand Screens, Garden Wire Work, Fencing, etc.

Bank, Counter, Office, and Cemetery Railings.

Window Screens, Gate Guards, etc., of every description.

☞ Please send for our illustrated catalogue and price-list.

DUPLICATE WEDDING PRESENTS.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

150 Bowery, cor. Broome Street, New York.

Headquarters for the Purchase and Sale of Surplus

SILVER WARE, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES, PAINTINGS.

Elegant Silver Wedding Presents selling fully 50 per cent below manufacturer's cost. Watches below wholesale prices. Gold Stem-Winders, $30.00 up. Silver, $13.00 up. Diamonds, below Paris prices. None but fine goods dealt in. Bargains constantly.

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

COMPOSED OF THE NERVE-GIVING PRINCIPLES OF THE OX BRAIN AND WHEAT GERM.

Physicians have prescribed 300,000 packages in all forms of Nervous Complaints and Impaired Vitality. Nervous Exhaustion brought on by Worry, Disease, or Overwork, is soon relieved, and vitality restored by this pleasant remedy. It gives new life in the deficient bodily or mental growth of children.

F. CROSBY, 664 and 666 Sixth Avenue, New York. For sale by Druggists or mail, $1.00.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PROCTOR & MOODY,

NO. 37 WEST STREET (UNDER THE TEMPLE CLUB), BOSTON,

Have in their store the most complete and the choicest assortment of Stationery and Stationers' Goods to be found in New England. Their stock includes the finest American, English, and Parisian goods. Besides this, in their own manufactory they are making exquisite varieties of Envelopes, Cards, and Papers. They keep constantly employed the most skilful designers and engravers, and are prepared promptly and satisfactorily to execute any order for complete or partial outfits in Wedding, Social, Society, or Individual Stationery. When desired, they will not only manufacture, but deliver by mail or messengers, Invitations to Receptions, Weddings, Parties, Sociables, etc.

PROCTOR & MOODY, 37 West Street, Boston.

D. P. ILSLEY & CO.,

THE LEADERS OF FASHIONS IN

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

HATS

FURS.

ILSLEY & Co. have now an unusually full stock of English, French, and American Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. In size it is unsurpassed, and in variety and quality it is unequalled. The styles are all that can be asked for by the most fastidious of New-England connoisseurs.

ILSLEY & Co. are displaying some of the loveliest Furs ever offered in this market. They include dolmans for dress garments, muffs, collars, robes, and choice sacques, and exquisite hats for ladies, gentlemen, and children. These Furs are of a great variety and well worth an inspection.

*** A specialty is made of manufacturing to order any article asked for by our patrons.

*** Our importations are from personal selections in foreign markets.

385 WASHINGTON STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

CHURCH ORGAN PEDALS

ATTACHED TO ANY STYLE OF PIANO.

Sent ready to put on. Are detachable. Circulars mailed. Patented.

T. H. KNOLLIN, Syracuse, N.Y.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS,

194 Washington Street, near State Street, BOSTON.

CELEBRATED HATS.

178 and 180 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 22d and 23d Streets,

AND

179 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

IN THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

OF NEWARK, N.J.

Assets	$34,853,625.
Liabilities	31,136,571.
Surplus as regards Policy Holders . . .	$3,717,054.

EXAMPLE OF A TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICY

FOR $5,000, AT THE AGE OF 35.

Cash Payment each year . . . . . $174 55.

CAN BE PAID EITHER ANNUALLY, SEMI-ANNUALLY, OR QUARTERLY.

30 per-cent Loan Plan — Dividends estimated upon the Company's experience for the past ten years; but not guaranteed.

2	payments	secure	a	paid-up	Policy	of	. . . .	$540	12	payments	secure	a	paid-up	Policy of $3,035
3	"	"	"	"			. . . .	805	13	"	"	"	"	 3,265
4	"	"	"	"			. . . .	1,070	14	"	"	"	"	 3,490
5	"	"	"	"			. . . .	1,325	15	"	"	"	"	 3,710
6	"	"	"	"			. . . .	1,580	16	"	"	"	"	 3,965
7	"	"	"	"			. . . .	1,835	17	"	"	"	"	 4,225
8	"	"	"	"			. . . .	2,080	18	"	"	"	"	 4,480
9	"	"	"	"			. . . .	2,325	19	"	"	"	"	 4,740
10	"	"	"	"			. . . .	2,565	20	"	"	"	"	 5,000
11	"	"	"	"			. . . .	2,805						

Amount of Cash paid in 20 years $3,491 00
Amount of Cash returned to Insured at the end of 20 years, about 5,170 00

These *paid-up values* will be reduced by an amount in proportion to the outstanding *Loan* at time of lapse.

HEDGES & HODGES, . . . STATE AGENTS

FOR MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE,

178 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The particular attention of gentlemen is asked to the large variety of WINTER OVERCOATS which has been manufactured in our workshops this season, specially for our retail trade. The utmost degree of care has been exercised in the selection of materials, in the preparation of patterns, and in cutting and making up the garments. The general range of prices is between $20 and $38 — the latter price being for a few lots made from some of the finest goods imported this season, lined with rich silk, and cut, made, and trimmed as well in every respect as the best garments made to order in this country. Our goods are cut and made in such a way as not to be distinguished from articles made to measure; and the saving in cost, particularly on overcoats, under the system of cutting, making, and selling in considerable quantities, instead of by the single garment, is from 20 to 30 per cent.

Gentlemen who have never bought ready-made garments are asked to inspect our stock.

MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY,

400 Washington Street, Boston.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

THIS celebrated hotel is justly ranked among the grandest, most elegantly furnished, most delightfully situated, and best-conducted hotels in the New or Old World. It is a noble six-story pressed-brick edifice, most artistically trimmed and adorned with freestone. Its exterior is grand and yet in keeping with the most refined taste; and its superior construction can well be granted when it is remembered that it is the work of Peabody & Stearns, who have erected more noteworthy structures than has any other firm of architects in America. Within the past year many changes have been made in the interior furnishings, so that to-day it is elegant throughout. It is situated in the famous Back-Bay District of Boston, and directly opposite the magnificent Trinity Church, and immediately surrounded by the Museum of Fine Arts, the Institute of Technology, the Society of Natural History, the new Old South Church, the Chauncy Hall School, etc.

Every thing has been done to make this one of the most famous hotels in this country.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, PROPRIETORS,

Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street, Boston.

PALMER, BACHELDER, & CO.

DIAMONDS, in Lace Pins, Rings, Crosses, and Ear Rings.

PEARLS. Very fine Oriental Pearls, and other selected gems, in rich jewelry.

CAMEOS, in sets cut to our order in Europe.

BRACELETS, Roman Bands, and novelties in Bangles.

CLOCK SETS. French Clocks and Bronzes, each clock bearing our name and guarantee.

SILVER. Sterling Silver Table-Ware and Fancy Presentation Silver.

WATCHES. American Watches, all grades. Also Patek, Philippe, & Co.'s Adjusted Timekeepers.

OIL PAINTINGS. Desirable Foreign Paintings by W. H. Hilliard, of Paris Salon and Royal Academy, 1880.

PALMER, BACHELDER, & CO.,

394 Washington Street, Boston.

CARPETS

The undersigned John & James Dobson, whose carpet-works at the Falls of Schuylkill are the largest in America, take pleasure in announcing that they have opened this season a large lot of many grades of carpets, which they are offering to the public at manufacturers' prices. These carpets include every thing from the finest Wilton to the commonest ingrain. The designs are made in accordance with the most exquisite taste prevalent at the present time. The materials are of the best quality to be obtained anywhere. The workmanship is wholly our own, and can be warranted in every respect. The variety is larger than that to be found in the products of any other manufacturer in this country; and the prices are as low if not lower than those of all first-class manufacturers. In our warehouse, Nos. 525 and 527 Washington Street, Boston, our agent, Herman S. Judkins, will be pleased to show to all comers the extensive stock now to be seen, or will be glad to send by mail samples to all who may write for them.

JOHN AND JAMES DOBSON,

525 and 527 Washington Street, Boston.